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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865.

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TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Further Testimony as to Inhuman Treatment.

Sharp Cross-examinations by Defendant's Counsel.

Collision Between the Counsel and the Court.

Withdrawal of the Counsel from the Case.

The Judge-Advocate Called Upon to Defend the Prisoner.

Adjournment to Give Time to Prepare a Defence.

THINGS ARE GETTING MIXED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

Another legal *emeute* took place to-day in the Wirz trial. While BOSTON CORBETT was giving his testimony, he stated substantially that he did not see the act in question, and he was proceeding to say how he knew the fact, when he was improperly interrupted by Mr. BAKER, defendant's counsel.

The Court directed the witness to proceed, and tell the story in his own way.

This order appears to have offended the defendant's counsel, and they declined to cross-examine a succeeding witness.

The Judge-Advocate asked the defendant's counsel to take the witness.

Mr. BAKER—We have no questions to ask, sir. He said: With many regrets, I feel it to be my duty, after the occurrences which have taken place between myself and the President of the Court, to say that I cannot be of any further assistance to the prisoner by remaining in the case any longer. He had hoped that with the mass of testimony in his favor——

Gen. WALLACE—What is your purpose, sir? Do you decline to act any longer as counsel for the prisoner?

Mr. BAKER—If I can do so consistently.

Gen. WALLACE—What is your purpose, sir?

Mr. BAKER—I wish to state that I must leave the prisoner now to take care of himself.

Gen. WALLACE (to the Court)—Does the Court desire to hear him?

Several members replied that it was not necessary.

Gen. WALLACE—The Court does not desire to hear you, sir.

Col. CHIPMAN—Mr. SCHADE, will you examine the witness?

Mr. SCHADE—No, sir?

Gen. WALLACE—Do you abandon the case?

Mr. SCHADE—If the Court please, I have tried to stay as long as I could, but I deem it my duty to follow the example of my colleague.

Gen. WALLACE—Do you abandon the case, sir? The Judge-Advocate will take care of the rights of the prisoner. Do we distinctly understand the counsel for the prisoner abandon the case?

Mr. BAKER—We do not abandon the case, but leave it in the hands of the President and the Judge-Advocate.

Gen. WALLACE—That is enough, sir. Take your seat.

Mr. BAKER—We believe we could make out the case of our client according to the rules of law.

Gen. WALLACE—Take your seat, sir. Not another word. You are only a spectator now.

Gen. WALLACE then said that Col. CHIPMAN, the Judge-Advocate, would see to the rights of the prisoner, and stated if the Judge-Advocate desired it the court would adjourn until to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, in order to allow him time to inquire into the defence of the accused.

Col. CHIPMAN stated he would like to have some time, and the court adjourned until to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

To the Associated Press:

It was seen from the time Mr. BAKER entered as counsel for Capt. WIRZ that he would not long enjoy amicable relations with the commission, and on repeated occasions sharp words passed between them. To-day, he, together with his associate, SCHADE, withdrew. This is the second time within a week that WIRZ's counsel have deserted him. WIRZ was very much hurt at this, and imploringly said to Mr. BAKER: "You might stay to help me; and you should not mind even if the court does sometimes overrule you."

In the absence of other counsel it now devolves on Judge-Advocate CHIPMAN to see that he has fair play.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

The cross-examination of Robert H. Kellogg was resumed by Mr. Baker. The witness said he entered the United States service on the 11th of March, 1862, and was discharged on the 1st of June, 1865.

Q.—Were you at any other prison than Andersonville? A.—I was at Charleston and Florence.

Q.—Was the treatment at those places materially different from that at Andersonville?

Judge-Advocate Chipman objected.

Mr. BAKER—I thought my question a little out of the way, but that no objection would be made.

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE—This manner of cross-examination will not be tolerated. If the counsel persists, I ask for the enforcement of the rule that he reduce his questions to writing.

Mr. BAKER—The intention of my question was to show that the treatment of prisoners was equally good as that at the other prisons.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE—That is a part of your defence, but not proper in a cross-examination.

Mr. BAKER—The indictment charges Capt. Wirz with acting contrary to the laws and usages of war. This is the gist of the whole thing. No matter how desperate the prisoners were or how they suffered, if we show nothing was done contrary to the laws and usages of war, then the man cannot be punished, as we think.

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE—The question is improper. There is no evidence as to the treatment in other prisons.

The court sustained the objection.

The cross-examination was resumed and long-continued, during which the witness said that unless men sent out to cut wood were strongly guarded they would overpower the guard, and would have been fools if they had not attempted to make their escape; the proper guard for a squad of twenty men would be an armed corporal and six men; he did not know, of his own knowledge, that Capt. Wirz prevented men from going out to cut wood; he knew that the men dug one well with whatever they could get, such as half canteens, tin plates and spoons; the water of the wells was fair; there was not room enough to dig all the wells which were needed; the space was required for the prisoners; he never saw Capt. Wirz order or take away from the prisoners anything which contributed to their health and comfort; he thought the police regulations might have been better; on one occasion Capt. Wirz did him a kindness; he had been in the woods and had left his knife there, and Capt. Wirz was the means of his recovering it; he did not himself know, from his own observation, of any willful or inhuman act by Capt. Wirz.

Thomas C. Alcock was sworn, and testified that he was captured and sent to Andersonville prison in some part of Dec., 1864; on arriving there he was searched by Capt. Wirz, the prisoner, whom he now recognized at the bar, who took from him his belt containing $150 in gold, $280 in greenbacks, a jack-knife, a breastpin and gold ring, and his pocketbook; these were never returned to him; on one occasion a weak man asked Capt. Wirz to let him go out for some fresh air; Wirz asked what he meant, and turned round, pulled a revolver out of his pocket and shot him down; the man died two or three hours afterward; the witness spoke in condemnation of this act to Wirz, who said he would put him in the same place; the witness replied he was not afraid of it; Wirz then called a corporal and two guards who put upon him a ball and chain; he gradually by working at the ball and chain, freed himself of the weight, and then made his escape; the man that was shot was named Wright, and belonged to the Eighth Missouri; the prisoners would sometimes get water from the stream or brook by attaching their vessels to the end of poles; while doing so they were often fired at with shell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—Q.—Where did you get the $150 in gold? A.—I captured it at Jackson, Miss.

Mr. BAKER—And Capt. Wirz captured it from you? Had not he a right to do so?

WITNESS—No. (Laughter.)

Mr. BAKER—That is your opinion.

The witness on being further interrogated said he found the gold at the root of a tree in the woods; a negro showed him where the money was; he did not know to whom it belonged; the witness was a native of and lived in Ohio when he joined a regiment from that State; the man to whom he had referred as having been killed by Capt. Wirz, went up previously to Wirz, saluted the Captain in the usual way, and asked that he might go out of the crowd to get some fresh air; Capt. Wirz asked abruptly what he meant; the man murmured, when Wirz said in the "Dutch" language, "Look out!" The man was only a few paces from Capt. Wirz, face to face, when Capt. Wirz drew his pistol and shot the man, who died soon afterwards from the effects of the wound. The witness remained at the prison two months after the man was shot.

Sergeant Boston Corbett testified that he was in the United States service; was captured at Centreville, Va., and conveyed to Andersonville, where he arrived in July; before he and his companions entered the stockade, having remained some time, they were divided into detachments; he was exceedingly thirsty, and asked a man near Capt. Wirz for a drink of water; the man was one of our own prisoners, on his parole of honor for a different occupation, but could not give me the water; another man was sick in the stockade, and asked the Lieutenant of the squad whether he could not be sent to the hospital; the officer informed him that nothing could be done till to-morrow, and that he must go into the stockade with the others; after he entered the stockade, he found nine men of his company who had been brought there three months previous; within two months, six of these men died; of fourteen men who were taken to Andersonville when he was, only two returned alive; he was one of them; when he reached there, he saw forts and guns; he noticed several men near the headquarters in chains with balls, exposed to the heat of the sun; he still bore the marks of the sun by exposure on his shoulders: he had seen the stocks, but did not remember seeing any person in them; the dead line was a slight wooden structure three or four feet high, running twelve or fifteen feet from the stockade; the place where the stream entered the stockade was broken down; he had seen men shot and killed there; the prison was in a horrible condition of filth; the swamp on each side of the stream was so offensive and the stench so great that he wondered every man there did not die; he believed it was the cause of the death of many of our men; the maggots were a foot deep; the soldiers dug up roots; they were dried in the sun and used for fuel; the sick lingered around the swamp as soldiers lie down to rest after a march; going to that locality he would find dead men; the feet of others were swollen; gangrenous sores were without bandages; the sores were filled with maggots and flies; the men were unable to move, lying in their filth; they generally chose that position and would prefer being near the sink; in one case, a man, he was certain, died from lice, which were as thick as the man's garments; food was insufficient even when double rations were served; when the witness was sick within the stockade, no medicine was given to him; they, however, gave him sour meat and water and called it vinegar; our own men made a better article which they called sour beer; the sick men were carried out at the South gate; in some cases men would die while waiting to be carried out; in regard to removing the dead, four men were assigned to that duty; and in return, they were allowed to bring in wood, which, if they chose, they could sell inside for a dollar; the men became so hardened that they would say: "That's right; sell off a dead man for wood." The water passing through the camp was filthy generally, and not good to drink; at times those who had wells gave him at drink; at times they would not; and were so rude that he would drink the stream water rather than be abused. He had seen onions sold for 25, 50 and 75 cents each. The effect of the treatment was to demoralize the men; some became idiotic. The nearer the stockade the clearer was the water. Some men would go over the dead-line where it was broken without knowing it; and had they not been warned would have been shot. Hounds were kept there to hunt and recapture those who attempted to escape. Prisoners were allowed to go out in certain numbers to collect wood. The witness told his comrades that the first time he got out of the stockade he would try and escape. He made the attempt, and was hunted, but not immediately found. He lay concealed an hour or two, and heard the yelping of hounds in the distance—then nearer and nearer; they came so close as actually to rub his nose, and then made a circle around him until the hunter came up; the hunter or soldier said the witness must go with him; the soldier said the old Captain told him to make the dogs tear him, (the witness,) but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition; when witness was brought before Capt. Wirz, the latter asked the soldier why he did not make the dogs tear him, when he replied, "I guess the dogs hurt him enough;" Wirz then ordered the witness to be taken back of the stockade.

The court here took a recess until 2 o'clock.

On reassembling, the examination of the witness was resumed, as follows:

The scurvy was the general disease; some of the men would be obliged to crawl, and others to walk on crutches; he thought that in September or October last a large number of men, two hundred or three hundred, were taken from the stockade to work outside on a building said to be designed for a hospital; if the same number of men had been employed in cutting wood they might have built comfortable quarters; the men would have been glad of a chance to cut wood; the men being fed on insufficient food and sorghum and molasses, they took sick and died in front of the building; the number was large; they died in cords.

THE COURT.—What do you mean by cords?

WITNESS—I mean that if they had been piled up like wood they would have made several cords.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—The witness had seen maggots in the food and had himself washed them off in the stream; maggots, too, were in the sores, and in such a way not fit to describe; the swamp was filled with maggots, occasioned by the filth of the men who could not reach the sink; one night while the men were being removed to another prison one of them fell down; the witness heard Capt. Wirz swearing; being night he could not see the blow, but yet knew of the occurrence.

The counsel, Mr. BAKER, was several times interrupted by the court, who objected to his mode of cross-examination, and he finally declined to continue the cross-examination.

L. D. BROWN, captured at Plymouth, and taken to Andersonville, testified that on or about the 15th of May, 1864, having written a letter to his parents, and being about to take it to the letter-box, he saw a cripple with one leg, who asked the sentinel to call Capt. Wirz; the Captain came; the man asked him to let him go out; the Captain never answered, but turned to the sentinel and said, "Shoot the one-legged Yankee devil." The shot was fired, and a part of the man's head was blown off and he died in a few minutes; the bloodhounds were taken round every morning; Capt. Wirz riding with with them on horseback, in company with the keeper; the witness had seen a man who had been lacerated by these dogs; when he went to Andersonville his watch and $175 in money were taken from him, and for one day the prisoners were deprived of food until they had arrested about 300 men, who, from starvation had made a raid on the supply wagons.

Jacob B. Brown, a brother of the former witness, and late a prisoner at Andersonville, testified that on the 27th of July, 1864, he saw Wirz in the sentry box; when a man came beyond the dead line to get water, Wirz ordered that he be shot down; the sentinel fired and killed him, the bullet taking effect in the head; the witness mentioned another case for a similar reason; the ball which was fired took effect in the man's breast; he did not see the man die, but had no doubt the wound was fatal; he had heard men threatened by Capt. Wirz; the latter said if the men did not fall into the ranks they would be shot down; the men accordingly hurried into the ranks; the witness stated cases where the prisoners were deprived of rations from the 1st to the 4th of July, 1864.

Mr. Baker declined to cross-examine the two witnesses last-named, having taken offence at the court. He said I desired that my relations should be amicable with the court; but after what has taken place I think I can be of no further assistance to the prisoner by remaining any longer. I had hoped the mass of testimony in my possession would have—

THE COURT (interrupting)—Do you decline? What is your purpose?

Mr. BAKER—I must state that we leave the prisoner to himself.

THE COURT—We don't desire to have you.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE CHIPMAN—I should like to know whether the counsel have abandoned the case.

THE COURT—We don't understand that Mr. Schade has abandoned the case.

Mr. SCHADE—I have tried to stay here as long as possible.

THE COURT—Do you abandon the case?

Mr. SCHADE—I follow the example of my colleague, believing we cannot do anything more for our client.

THE COURT—Then you will take your seat; we understand distinctly that the counsel have abandoned the case.

Mr. BAKER—We do not; but leave him in the hands of the Court and the Judge-Advocate.

THE COURT—Not another word from you. You are now a mere spectator.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE CHIPMAN—I will try to adapt myself to the interests of the prisoner.

The Court said: We will now adjourn, if the Judge-Advocate desires, to enable him to take such steps as he may think proper.

The Judge-Advocate assented, and at a few minutes to 3 o'clock the court adjourned till to-morrow.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Continued Abuses of Freedmen—Gen. Ruger's Testimony that Military Rule is Still Necessary.

BEAUFORT, Friday, Aug. 25.

Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, having requested Gen. RUGER, commanding at Raleigh, to remand three citizens arrested by the latter for assaulting a freedman to the county in which the assault was committed, to be tried by a civil tribunal, and calling his attention to the fact that civil law has been organized in that county, Gen. RUGER replies that it appears to him inexpedient to comply with the request, for the reasons, among others, that it is the duty of the military to preserve order; that though magistrates have been appointed they do not take official notice of unlawful violence toward freedmen, although such acts have by no means become unfrequent in the different sections of the State. He also says that of late several cases of homicide of freedmen by whites have been brought to his knowledge, but in no case, so far as he had learned, was any arrest made by the magistrate or civil officers, or attempt had for investigation. And from his own observation and information, these acts of violence are becoming more frequent. He therefore thinks prompt trial and punishment by military commission the only adequate remedy for the evil.

Absurd Reports—Heavy Tax on Cotton and Molasses—Remarkable Credulity of the People.

NEWBERN, Thursday, Aug. 24.

All kinds of absurd rumors and reports are in circulation throughout the South, which for the want of mail facilities, are, in many cases, resulting to the serious disadvantage of the people, and the welfare of the country generally; the most important of which is that a government tax of twenty-five cents is levied on every pound of cotton raised, which is being quite generally believed by the planters, who, it appears, are, in many instances, plowing up this year's crop of cotton, and replanting the ground with wheat. Syrup manufactured from sorghum is, according to these reports, to be taxed 50 cents a gallon, which is believed by the farmers, even in the vicinity of Raleigh, where, says the *Progress*, the cane is being fed to the hogs. Another report, which meets with more credence than all others, is, that the negroes are not to be made free by the war; that the proclamation freeing the slaves was only intended as a military necessity, and now that peace is restored, it has no validity or effect, and that this will be the decision of the Supreme Court. Hence many planters are holding on to their slaves with the same tenacity as before the war. Many of the leaders in the South are confident that as soon as Congress meets war with France is inevitable, which, they claim, will result in the recognition of the Confederacy. Considering the unsettled condition of the Southern people, and their exclusion from the civilized world, through the inoperative condition of the Post-office Department, it is not strange that such a state of things exist.

The work of reconstruction, it is claimed, is thus delayed a year or two for the want of mail facilities to educate the people, as their first attempt in this direction must necessarily be a failure, inasmuch as it cannot be expected that the Southern people will be reconciled to what will be required of them, they having had no opportunity for enlightenment on the vital points on which the Northern States are united.

The Oath of Amnesty—Meeting of Magistrates to Appoint Boards of Registry—Hallucinations of the Freedmen.

NEWBERN, Friday, Aug. 25.

At a meeting of the magistrates at a court called for the purpose of appointing boards to register and administer the oath of amnesty to the citizens of Hartnett County, after the transaction of that business, the citizens and magistrates present formed themselves into a meeting by calling A. J. TURLINGTON to the chair, and requesting BENJAMIN F. SHAW to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, After a long and bitter conflict, which has terminated by the Southern States submitting to the national authority; and,

Whereas, The close of the war has left North Carolina without any civil government, and believing that a large majority of the people of the State desire, as speedily as possible, that civil government be established, and that she be remitted back again to her rights as a member of the American Union.;

Resolved, That we rejoice that peace has again been restored to the country.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to coöperate with and aid the authorities in restoring civil government, and the establishment of law and order, and that we rejoice at the prospect that North Carolina is speedily to resume her position in the Union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the official conduct of W. W. HOLDEN has been such as to entitle him to the thanks of the citizens of the whole State, and that his patriotism and ability in the management of the affairs of our State in their troubled condition, point him out at this time as altogether worthy of the confidence and support of the people at the coming election for Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That we recommend NEILL MCKAY, Esq., as a candidate for a delegate to the Convention from the counties of Harnett and Cumberland.

A. T. TURLINGTON, Chairman.

B. F. SHAW, Secretary.

Col. WHITTLESEY, Assistant Commissioner of Freedman's Bureau, at Raleigh, has found it necessary to issue the following circular:

"It is reported that many freedmen refuse to enter into contracts for labor, because they believe that farms will be given them by the United States Government. If any do thus believe, they have no reason for their belief. The government owns no lands in this State. It therefore can give away none. Freedmen can obtain farms with the money which they have earned by their labor. Every one should therefore work diligently, and carefully save his wages, till he may be able to buy land and possess his own home."

FROM CHICAGO.

Major-Gen. Howard and the Freedmen's Aid Commission—Fire.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 28.

Major-Gen. HOWARD addressed a large concourse of citizens at Bryan Hall last night, in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Commission. He leaves to-morrow for Washington.

HALL & ROBBINS' elevator, containing about 50,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $70,000. The contents of the building were fully insured.

The Railroad Disaster in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 28.

By the arrival of the 6 o'clock train from the scene of the recent terrible disaster at Richland Creek, it is learned that after the hour at which the train left, twenty-seven bodies had been recovered from the wreck. It is believed that some nine or ten more bodies will be found, as there remain several missing passengers to be accounted for.

The wounded, between fifty and sixty in number, have been sent to Huntsville and other places along the route.

A strong force is engaged in repairing the bridge and removing the wreck, and trains will run to-morrow as usual.

Public feeling runs very high with regard to the accident. It is claimed that the road has been notoriously unsafe for a long time, and that no attempt has been made to repair it satisfactorily since the close of the war.

CRICKET.

Canada Versus The United States.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 28.

In the cricket match to-day, Canada went in first and made 73 runs. United States then went in, and at 6 o'clock when the wickets were drawn 46 runs were made, four wickets down. The play is to be resumed at 10 A. M. to-morrow. The betting is ten to five on the United States.

Base Ball.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

The Athletics beat the Nationals at the base ball match to-day, in the presence of ten thousand spectators. The score stood 87 to 12. The game was a splendid one, and was very exciting. The Athletics made seventeen home runs and the Nationals three. The Athletics will play with the Pastimes of Baltimore to-morrow.

MURDER ON THE RAIL.

Fashionable Occurrence on Long Island.

COLLISION OF TWO RAILWAY TRAINS.

SEVERAL MEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

Culpable Carelessness on the Part of Officials.

WHO WAS TO BLAME?

Long Island, for a little place, is of vast importance. Its population is large, its wealth great, but its railway, and other traveling facilities, are meagre. If we are correctly impressed, there is not a stretch of land in the entire northern country so entirely governed, satrapped and enslaved by its iron road magnates as Long Island. Beautiful villages and growing towns dot its narrow extent, to which the journey is tedious and vexatious on account of the illiberal policy, the selfish dividend-loving policy of the managers of the two or three roads which monopolise its travel.

Accidents are not numerous on the island. The trains, like the people, are slow and generally sure; but in the best regulated families mistakes will happen, and yesterday morning a frightful scene resulted from the carelessness of some one, the payment of which was secured in the blood of some and the bruises of many.

We have seen several persons who were passengers on the trains, and from them we gather the following

FACTS OF THE CASE,

and in addition thereto, sundry statements which are hereto appended. From reliable information it would seem that the Greenpoint train and the Hunter's Point train ran into each other in the early morning, a few rods from the pleasant town of Jamaica, under the following circumstances: The Greenpoint cars start from Jamaica at 5:45 A. M., provided the Hunter's Point train have arrived at that station. On this occasion, before the Hunter's Point train had arrived, the Greenpoint train left the depot, full ten minutes.

AHEAD OF TIME,

and met the other train under full speed but a short distance from the town. The erring train consisted of nine cars, the other of but three or four; the first was crowded with passengers, the seats were full, the platforms were crowded, the people were standing in the aisles, and a very uncomfortable jam was the consequence; the Hunter's Point train was moderately loaded.

Under full speed, straight ahead ran the Hunter's Point train, (train No. 2,) for knowing that they had the right of way, and supposing that train No. 1 would abide by the rule, anticipated no trouble and looked out for no danger. Suddenly coming full upon them, at moderate speed, the conductor of train No. 2 saw the other. The whistle was blown, the wheels reversed, but it was too late, a moment more and the two had met, crashing and tearing and smashing into fragments the engines and cars and sending into the dim future the disembodied spirits of several men, while the mangled bodies of others lay gashed and mutilated amid the wreck of wood and iron. Many of the passengers, compelled by the parsimony of the companies to ride upon the platform, there being no seats nor standing-room inside, saw the coming danger, and jumped wildly from their perches. It was well they did, for the platform of every car was doubled up, and those who were killed, as well as those who were most injured, were of those who had been standing on the platforms. The conductors, engineers and firemen of each train jumped off and were saved. The eastward-bound train was completely run down, and was made a perfect wreck; it was literally crushed to pieces, the splinters being thrown about in great confusion.

THE SCENE

was so frightful to those who escaped injury that some fainted with terror at the appalling sight. Men were hanging suspended beneath the wreck by the lacerated tendons of their legs, both of which had been torn away in the collision. Others were suspended by the throat, across which strong iron tenders had been crushed, and thus in a moment the vital spark had been extinguished. Others were lying beneath tons of the wrecked cars, and moaning out the few brief moments of life remaining to them on earth. At first it seemed as though few could have escaped from the dreadful catastrophe alive, but in a few minutes, one and another of the least unfortunate victims crawled from beneath the awful mass of broken timbers, and crushed and dying human forms, until it was apparent that not more than five or six immortal souls had been hurried into the presence of their Maker. Three of the Hunter's Point cars were torn to pieces or wedged into each other, and on these the largest loss of life occurred. The shock was so great that the trains rebounded from each other two or three hundred feet. The number of passengers on the train from the east was so great that many were standing on the platforms, and as the fronts of two or three of the cars were crushed in, most of these passengers were either killed or wounded. One of the most astonishing circumstances attending this appalling murder is the fact that while the smoking car of this train was crowded with passengers, not one was seriously injured, though on the next car two men were killed, and in other cars behind more or less injury was done.

Fortunately, a train of the Brooklyn Central road was just due, and coming up in time, rendered most effective assistance. Among the passengers by this train was

MR. E. B. LITCHFIELD,

the President of the road, who witnessed the transaction. He states that he was a passenger on the Long Island train until it reached a curve in the road about three-quarters of a mile above Jamaica; there he changed to the cars of his own road, which runs by the side of the Long Island for some little distance.

Shortly afterward he observed a train coming up the Long Island Road from Brooklyn. The engineer of the up train observed the smoke from the down train, which was coming along at a good pace, and he immediately shut off steam and whistled down the brakes, but it was too late, and the trains came into violent collision.

The engines of both, which were quite new, and named respectively the "Gen Grant" and "Gen. Sherman" were smashed to pieces. Two cars of the up train were piled up, the one on the other. The cars of the down train did not appear to be much injured. The engineers of both trains leaped off as soon as the collision appeared to be inevitable, and escaped uninjured.

Mr. LITCHFIELD states that as soon as the accident occurred he ordered the train of the Brooklyn Central Road to be stopped, and such assistance was rendered as could be given under the circumstances. Four or five persons were believed to be killed, and a considerable number were injured.

Most of those who suffered from the collision were standing on the platforms of the cars at the time. The water-boy of the down train was crushed very badly, and is not expected to recover.

The cause of the accident appeared to him to be due entirely to the carelessness of the engineer of the up train, who instead of going on to Jamaica, ought to have stopped at Winfield. The down train was on time, and although proceeding at a rapid pace, no blame can be attached to the engineer.

The Central Railroad Company took back several injured persons to Jamaica, and brought on the passengers of the down train to Brooklyn. They also sent out one of their dummy engines, and rendered such other assistance to the injured train as was necessary.

It is difficult to credit the statements made by some of the passengers of the

HEARTLESS CONDUCT

of the employes of the road, and yet they come so direct and from such sources that we are compelled to give them notice. It is said that the engineers and firemen got together after the accident, but not contenting themselves with a very natural congratulation of each others escape, actually laughed at and made sport of the situation of the passengers. One of them is reported to have said: "Now, I suppose we shall have a h—l of a time made over this." If he said so his supposition should be made a reality.

From a very intelligent passenger,

MR. G. T. CHAMBERS,

of No. 42 Douglas-street, Brooklyn, we learn, in addition to a confirmation of the foregoing details, that there were a number, a large number of ladies on the train, who bore their troubles with heroism. He says there was very little noise or confusion, and that so soon as the shock of the collision was over, every man went to work with a will to clear away the rubbish, and dig out the dead and the dying. The majority of the passengers took the Central train and came down.

From Mr. COOPER we have the following account:

MR. COOPER'S STATEMENT.

I was on the train going west, which was under the charge of Conductor SANDS: was in the car next to the rear one, conversing with lawyer READ, of Babylon, when the collision occurred. We had been making excellent time, and arrived in due season at Jamaica. We waited until the time for starting expired, when we left, I think, precisely on the time. I recollect hearing the whistle sounded, but thought nothing of it, when suddenly the shock was felt, but not very seriously, being so near the rear of a train of about six cars. The accident occurred about a quarter of a mile west of the Jamaica depot. As soon as it occurred, I jumped out and ran forward. I soon discovered that the accident was more serious than I had at first supposed. A young lad, who I understood to be a newsboy, had just been removed from the train. He was badly cut in the head and nearly dead. I called some friends, and we conveyed him to the shade of an apple tree in the adjacent field, where he soon died.

I then saw a man fast between two cars, held by his legs; some men were endeavoring to push the car ahead, so as to relieve him; I took hold and called loudly to the other passengers; a sufficient number then got hold, and we succeeded in pushing it a few inches, so that the man was taken out. I understood he soon died.

I saw a tall man whom I have often seen on the train lying on the ground badly injured. He was a German; name unknown.

I then ran to the other train, (the mail train going east,) and found that many of the passengers were badly hurt and bleeding. But the most shocking sight of all was one poor man lying jammed between two cars on this train—his legs hanging down but mangled in the most dreadful manner. It was very difficult to remove him, for one car lay partly over the car upon which the man lay, and might at any time fall upon the poor creature or those assisting him. The car was with difficulty propped up, and after a time jack-screws were procured and the car raised sufficiently to remove him. Both legs will have to be amputated, if he survives. This man had a little boy with him.

The cars of the train going west were crowded, and many of the passengers had to stand up; some were standing upon the platforms, and those are the ones probably most injured.

Among the passengers on the train going west were the President of the Erie Railroad, Ex-Alderman ISAAC DAYTON, of New-York City, and SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq. The latter was in the baggage-car, but escaped unhurt.

While many of the passengers were very active in aiding the sufferers, others took the matter very coolly, but the great difficulty was that there was no competent person present to give directions, and a lack of tools.

Rev. Mr. ALIGER, of Jamaica, was early on the ground, and kindly offered the use of his house to any one in need.

Just after the occurrence of this accident, a woman came from a house near by, and stated that she had been sent to forbid the tearing down of the fences or trespassing upon the grounds—the rails taken were then being used to pry up the cars to relieve the maimed and injured.

THE CONDUCTOR'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. L. C. SANDS, conductor of the down train, gives the following account of the accident. His train left Greenport at 5:40 A. M. Arrived at Jamaica in time, and waited four minutes, according to regulations; started from Jamaica, and when about three-quarters of a mile from depot, rounding the curve, saw the up train approaching. There is but one track here. The engineer slacked up; the engineer of the other train had also seen the danger and had brought his train to a standstill and had reversed the engines. The down train, however, ran into the up train. Both locomotives were badly smashed, and four of the cars broken; two of them piled up endways. There were eight passenger cars on the down train, a freight and express car.

The New-York train was behind time. It should have started from Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M., and was due in Jamaica at 9:5. The accident happened at 9:37. Mr. SANDS claims that he had the right of rear, and was running according to regulations. The other train being behind time should have waited at Winfield. Instead of which the conductor seems to have pushed on for Jamaica in expectation of reaching that place before the down train.

So far as we can gather at the latest hour, the

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS

are as follows:

WM. GAILLEY, of Williamsburgh, is killed.

WM. WALKER, of Deer Park, L. I., fatally injured and cannot recover.

GEORGE LAILL, of Hunter's Point, has one of his legs badly crushed; his life will be saved by amputation.

S. S. CROCKER, of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, New-York, fatally injured; both his legs are fractured.

WM. WALKER, of No. 100 Grand-street, New-York, is severely injured.

E. B. OVERTON, of Bellport, L. I., and engaged with BROOKS BROTHERS, in New-York, has both legs broken.

Also, A. L. MCHUGHES, of Jamaica, and JOS. WILSON, of New-York.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Smash upon the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad—Two Men Killed—Jefferson Davis in Good Health.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 27.

The Raleigh train ran off the track near Petersburgh yesterday and two men were killed. The Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment, bound home, was on board the train, but none of the men were seriously injured.

The steamer *Memphis* arrived here to-day from New-York, via Annapolis, whither she was convoyed by the United States steamer *Savannah*.

The schooner *North Pacific*, with a load of coal, which sunk on the 5th inst. on Sewell's Point, has been raised by Capt. LEWIS, of New-York, and was towed to Norfolk to-day, where she will discharge her coal.

The tug *Moses Wood* has arrived at Norfolk with the freight of the *George Leary*.

The steamer *Baltic* arrived to-day from City Point, with two barges, laden with cars and a locomotive for Annapolis.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is well

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

A Train Thrown off the Track by the Breaking of an Axle—One Engine Badly Broken.

TARRYTOWN, Monday, Aug. 28.

The afternoon train from Albany broke an axle at East Haverstraw, whereby five or six cars were thrown from the track. One man, who was "catching a ride," had one leg and arm broken. No one else was hurt. The engine, which was badly smashed, was "towed" to New-York.

A Brutal Murder.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 28.

Mrs. EPHRAIM GRISWOLD, a wealthy old lady who resides in the west part of Williston, Vt., about seventy miles from this city, was found in her barn this morning brutally murdered. Her husband was absent from home at the time. The perpetrator of the deed is as yet unknown. A large amount of money was in the house, which is missing.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington and Hansa at this Port—The North American at Quebec.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT CROOKHAVEN.

Hopes of Recovering the Cable Still Indulged.

Diplomatic Changes by the British Government.

Preparations for the Great Naval Review at Cherbourg.

Ravages of the Cholera in Constantinople.

Progress of the Rebellion in Northern China.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *North America*, from Liverpool 17th, via Londonderry 18th, arrived off Father Point yesterday morning en route to Quebec.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th August, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Hansa*, from Southampton Aug. 16, also arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, of the National Line, left Liverpool for New-York simultaneously with the *City of Washington*.

The *Peruvian* arrived at Greencastle at 4 A. M., and reached Liverpool at 9:30 P. M., on the 14th August.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 14th, and at Liverpool on the 15th.

The *City of London* passed Crookhaven about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, and arrived at Liverpool shortly before noon on the 16th August.

The *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived out Aug. 18.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN AT CROOKHAVEN.

The steamship *Great Eastern* arrived at Crookhaven Aug. 17, dispelling the anxieties and putting an end to the speculations caused by the non-receipt of any information from her during the long period that had elapsed since the cable parted. She was to sail for Sheerness immediately.

The latest telegram by the *North American* says:

"The Atlantic cable prospects are generally regarded as hopeful. The quotation of shares have improved three quarters per cent. Further proceedings will be determined at meetings of the various boards on the 21st inst. It is thought arrangements will be made for the immediate renewal of efforts to recover the cable."

THE INTERRUPTION OF THE CABLE.

From the Money Market Review.

Although the right honorable Chairman, at the meeting of this company, on Wednesday, abstained from making any estimate of the extent of the recent accident, or of the cost of repairing the loss, and although any conjectural computation of the kind might, perhaps, have been best avoided by him in the position he held, it may not be quite out of place here to consider what may be the probable extent of the recent mishap, as a question of money only, and thereby to what degree the future fortunes of this great undertaking may be affected. The Stock Exchange has made its estimate chiefly under the influence of public opinion, as expressed by the purchases or sales of the shares, and, as the £600,000 raised by the 120,000 £5 preference shares, recently created, was valued before the accident at about half premium, or £660,000, and now, as we write, the price has fallen to about three discount, representing £240,000, and it may be assumed that the public puts down the probable cost of the accident to about £420,000. Let us assume the worst. Let us not suppose that the accident is merely temporary, which a few days or weeks may repair, or that the end of the cable half laid across the Atlantic, and over its greatest depths, is now buoyed, or in possession of the able and scientific men in the good ship to whose care it was confided. We will imagine it gone altogether—snapped in the "paying-out"—and that the snapped end is at the bottom of the sea, buried more than 2,000 fathoms deep, and irrecoverable. In that event the length of cable on board the *Great Eastern* would be about 1,100 miles. On the shore end on this side there will be almost certain recoverable about 250 miles sunk in comparatively shallow water, and a very much greater length than that may be recovered by "under-running," as it is termed, that is, by passing the sunken cable over a vessel going westward so as to secure the furthest extremity that may be found sound and serviceable. But, to place the matter in its worse aspect, we will assume that the 1,100 miles on board the *Great Eastern*, and the 250 miles westward from Valentia, are all that can be rendered available, making together 1,350 miles. The distance from land to land to be laid with the cable is 1,650 miles, and taking the excess, or surplus cable, at the average recently required, the total length wanted would be about 1,900 miles, or 250 miles more than the distance as the crow flies and on the level of the sea. Deducting the 1,350 miles assumed to be available from the 1,900 miles required, there would remain 550 miles of new cable to be manufactured; but, to make full allowances for all contingencies, we will assume that 700 miles of new cable must be constructed. The cost of these 700 miles would be as nearly as possible £200 per mile, or £140,000, and the remaining expenditure of transit and laying would be covered amply, it is computed, by an additional £60,000. A maximum of £200,000 would, therefore, cover the requirements, and with the recent experience attained would very probably give us effective telegraphic communication with North America.

THE CALCULATIONS ABOUT THE STRENGTH OF THE WIRE.

The following curious speculative calculations are forwarded to the London *Times* by Mr. BIRRKHARD:

"It has struck me from the beginning that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, no proper public explanation has ever been given about one of the chief difficulties in laying the Atlantic cable. About this difficulty allow me to make a few remarks. It is embodied in the question—'Is it possible to construct a cable of sufficient strength to hold its own enormous weight of that length which is hanging down from the ship to the deep bottom of the Atlantic, and has this condition been fulfilled with the present cable?' Or, to apply the question to the example before us: The depth over which the *Great Eastern* stood at the date of the last news was 2½ miles, the weight of the cable is 18 tons a mile, therefore the weight of that part of the cable hanging down over the stern of the *Great Eastern* to the bottom of the sea would then be 45 tons, less the weight of the water displaced by the cable. Is the cable sufficiently strong to hold this enormous weight? I will try to give an answer, the correctness of which may easily be examined and understood. According to the researches of WERTHEIM, a copper wire which has the thickness of one millimetre square will carry 40 kilogrammes weight suspended from it, any addition of weight making the wire break. It is easy to calculate that it will take 4,556 metres of copper wire of the thickness of one millimetre square to weigh 40 kilogrammes. Supposing this length of wire to be suspended from one of its ends, the strain on the wire at or near this end would be 40 kilogrammes, and if we add a few metres more to the length the wire would break near the end from which it is suspended. Now, supposing that we have two, three, four or more wires of the same thickness suspended from their ends, it is clear that every one of them must not be longer than 4,556 metres, or else it will break. Supposing, further, that these two, three, four, etc., wires are united into one, so as to form one single wire that has a thickness of two, three, four, etc., square millimetres, as the case may be, it will easily be seen that the length which can be suspended from it will still be 4,556 metres, and any addition to it will make the wire part: whence it follows that any copper wire, whatever be its thickness, cannot hold more than 4,556 metres of its own length suspended from any one point of it. This is merely a popular explanation of the law well known among scientific men, under the form that the absolute strength of any cylinder or prism stands in direct proportion to the cross section of the same. The length of 4,556 metres, calculated to be the utmost of its length which any copper wire of any thickness can carry, is, however, only correct as long as the said wire is suspended in the air, but if immersed in water the wire will, of course, weigh less, the difference being the weight of the water displaced. By a simple calculation we find that 5,141 metres of copper wire under water will there weigh the same as 4,556 metres of the same wire suspended in the air. It follows from this that not more than 5,141 metres or thereabouts, of course, of copper wire, whatever may be its thickness, could be suspended from the stern of the *Great Eastern* down to the bottom of the sea without breaking. Taking the English mile at 1,610 metres, 5,141 metres is something less than 3¼ miles, which would be the length above which any cable made of the best and strongest copper, and faultless throughout, would break, no matter what its thickness; and this is in the most perfect accordance with the fact, scarcely to be doubted, that the Atlantic cable did break at a depth of 2¼ miles.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION—RESTORATION.

From the London Times, Aug. 16.

The embarrassments of the Mexican question, though not unexpected, are beginning to assume unwelcome prominence, and the dilemma, it must be confessed, *is complete enough to disturb the most prudent of governments.* The Americans have now brought their civil war to a close, and if they are burdened with an enormous debt, they have scarcely yet felt its pressure, and are contemplating their prospects with characteristic confidence and unabated energies. They have powerful armies still on foot, conducted by able and successful Generals; their navy is still formidable, and all the means of campaigning exist in readiness and abundance. Under these circumstances they are left to consider a kind of national challenge, given at a time when they were unable to attend to it, but still displayed openly before them and the world. The Emperor of the French in organizing and effecting the conquest of Mexico set the famous Monroe doctrine at defiance. *He did what the Americans had declared no European Power should ever be permitted to do. He established a monarchcial government under the protectorate of France upon the American continent, and he holds his ground with as much success and as hopeful a prospect as such an enterprise admitted. Mexico is actually an empire ruled by a European sovereign, supported by European bayonets.* The Americans must either let all this pass, or they must resent it at the cost of war, and the perplexities of the alternative may be inferred from the contradictory reports which have recently reached us. In one part of our intelligence yesterday it was stated that the Americans would almost certainly fight; in another, and that happily the latest, it is authoritatively announced that the army on which this fighting would have devolved is to be immediately disbanded.

We shall hail such a decision with unalloyed satisfaction, but it is probable nevertheless that the question is rather suspended than resolved. The Americans cannot fail to draw encouragement from the notorious difficulties of the case itself. *They know full well that France has got a bad bargain, and that Frenchmen are perfectly alive to the fact.* France would not only have to fight the United States at a great disadvantage, but she would be fighting for a prize held in no kind of esteem. For once, war and conquest have proved unpopular in France, and there is scarcely a party or class in the State that does not regard the Mexican expedition with strong dislike. Nor is the Emperor himself at all insensible to the charges and risks of the enterprise. It has cost him much as it stands, and has returned very little; add an American war to the account, and the result would be alarming. Naturally, therefore, the Americans imagine that a time must come when a decided word quietly spoken by their government would induce the Emperor to take a step which, after all, would be taken in his own interest, and to the certain satisfaction of his subjects. Of such expectations a temporizing policy is the natural result. At present any decisive action would only end in war, for the Emperor has said as much, and war the Americans are not disposed to provoke. So they reserve the question, in hopes that time and events may bring about a more acceptable solution.

This is prudent policy—more prudent even than it appears, for not only may it be reasonably doubted whether a time is even in prospect at which it would be for the advantage of the Americans to relieve the French of their conquest, but it is questionable whether Mexico would be worth their having even without the war which it would cost. Their intestine conflict is over, but as yet there has been no political reconciliation. The South has abandoned its hopes of national independence and its attempts at military rivalry, but it has resumed with singular boldness its political antagonism. *The restoration of the Union proceeds with a greater fidelity to the original than anybody had anticipated.* The reconstructed South will, to all appearance, be precisely the South of former days—just as hostile to the North, just as unsympathetic and discordant as before. The annexation of Mexico would simply be the addition of so much weight to the Southern element in the Union—of so much power to the Southern party in politics. It must be understood, too, that intervention necessarily means annexation, and nothing else. If the Americans were to dislodge the French from Mexico, they must step into the vacancy created. Upon that point there is no question. None know better than the Americans themselves that the Mexicans are incapable of self-government, and that that was projected by an alliance of European Powers, accepted by all as a necessity, and finally accomplished by France, was a proceeding absolutely inevitable at some time or other. It is sheer absurdity to think of "Mexico for the Mexicans," or to imagine any practicable party of natives or patriots. The Republic of Mexico had become a hopeless and insufferable nuisance. The Americans expected in good time to abate it themselves, but the impatience of the world became too strong for them, and while they were otherwise occupied the work was undertaken by France. If they were now to relieve France of the duty, it would be for the sake merely of a speculative principle, and at the cost of troubles, even apart from war, more serious than those now weighing on the French. France at any rate suffers no political or administrative embarrassment from her Mexican enterprise. It is a costly and unremunerative investment, but that is all. In American hands it might prove a national calamity.

So long as Mexico is reorganized upon the model of civilised States, it signifies little to whose hands the work is committed. *From a European point of view the difference between French and American agency in the matter is not important, but as the enterprise was a most ungrateful one, and by no means easy, we should certainly regret to see it impeded in the present stage of its progress.* The Emperor of the French has now achieved considerable success in substituting the responsibilities of a regular government for the hopeless anarchy and rampant brigandage into which Mexican life has been resolved. Nor is it doubted that this success will be gradually completed. Throughout the United States it is confessed that, unless the government of Washington interferes, an effective and permanent government will be consolidated in Mexico under the sceptre of Maximilian, and this obvious prospect is alleged as an argument for immediate intervention. We should be sorry to see such advantages destroyed. The duty is not a duty which the Americans need covet. It is not much relished by those who perform it, and nothing but a principle as abstract as the Monroe doctrine itself would induce them to defend by arms their title to the burden. It would be a hard thing to fight for a loss, and yet that would be the condition of a war with Mexico.

Such a case had better be left as it stands. To the Americans even the mineral wealth of Mexico would be so much superfluity. They possess already in their unexplored and uninhabited territories such mines of riches as almost surpass calculation. Mexico could add nothing to all this, but it could take a great deal away. It promises little good to anybody, but Maximilian, by the aid of his friends, is making the best of the bargain, and has got the worst of it over. *If the Americans were now to undo what has been done, and recommence the work themselves, they would probably be the first to acknowledge that the Monroe Doctrine had been maintained at a cost out of all proportion to its essentia value.*

SOME ADVICE ABOUT JEFF. DAVIS.

From the London Globe, Aug. 16.

It would be quite as well that the supreme authorities in the United States would make up their minds whether to regard Ex-President Davis as a prisoner of war, to be subjected to military precautions against renewed belligerency, or as an ordinary criminal (untried, however,) to be subjected to penitentiary discipline. The New-York Times expresses its surprise that sensation-news writers should seek to make it believe that Jeff. (as it terms him, with a familiarity which is not precisely that of friendship,) "is in the hands of brutish tyrants, rather than those of Christian gentlemen." But Christian gentlemen require some definite understanding of their precise relations toward one whom they keep in custody, and of the objects to be kept in view in so keeping him, in order that their captive may receive the benefit either of their Christian principles or gentlemanly feelings.

We should be disposed to listen with respect if not with acquiescence, to any serious argument for the severe privations inflicted on the Ex-President of the Confederate States, which might be founded on reasons of public safety, and supposed public danger of his being allowed any communication, direct or indirect, with his late political or military adherents. That all apprehension of such danger is chimerical—that no communications Mr. Jefferson Davis could have with anybody can have the slightest influence on public affairs or public tranquillity, we are indeed persuaded. But if the authorities thought otherwise, they would certainly so far be justified in taking all precautions which could render such communications physically impossible.

This is what they have done, to the extent of depriving their prisoner of all epistolary intercourse even with his wife and family. This is what they have done to the extent of refusing him pen, ink, and paper, newspapers and books, with the sole exception of his Bible. If these privations were inflicted from any motive of precaution against public danger, the motive might justify the precaution, supposing it possible for sane men to apprehend the danger. Certainly the Federal authorities are fully entitled to take every precaution against any risk that the late political chief of the Confederates should give them any further trouble. Against any such risk, indeed, in our humble judgment, his total overthrow affords ample and abundant security. No political or military leader who has so fallen will ever again be placed in a position to try a second fall. Napoleon's old army, whose sole politics consisted in devotion to the chief who had led them so often to victory, might rally round the fugitive from Elba, and give him a last throw for his lost empire at Waterloo. *But where are the fanatics of personal devotion to Ex-President Davis?* Where is the organized force, still formidably embodied, which he could again bring into the field?

We have said that we should regard as justified any measures of military or political security which could be considered necessary against any possible renewed hostile action of the Confederate Ex-President. Regarding no such renewed action as possible, we cannot regard as justified on such grounds the severity of his closely watched confinement, as described in the New-York Times, in the "large casemate, in which there is ample room for his bed, a table, several chairs, and a bath-tub"—only occasionally relieved—"the heat having become intense at the fort"—by the "privilege" of walks with Gen. Miles "out upon the rampart in the cool of the early evening." Upon the purely penal motives, suggested by our New-York cotemporary, we should regard that severity as unjustifiable. "There are many," he says, "who entertain the idea that Jeff. deserves a little punishment, and that it is not at all desirable that his time should pass pleasantly or rapidly. Quite likely the government are of that opinion."

What we should wish, as we commenced our article by saying, is that the American Government and public (whose feeling the government probably conceives that it is consulting) should make up their minds in what light they regard their prisoner. To us he appears simply in the light of a conquered enemy—an enemy whom his captors cannot decently single out for any extreme rigor of vindictive political justice, after granting pardon to so many military and political participators in his "treason." The combined movement of so considerable a group of States cannot, with any color of justice, be avenged as the individual crime of the representative man whom they placed at their head. If, for security against his supposed surviving influence, the present rulers of the Union deemed his perpetual personal detention necessary, such a reason would certainly justify them in such detention. Only it must be detention of a sort exceedingly different from that of the "large casemate," in which there is room for a bed, a table, two or three chairs and a bath-tub, and in which their prisoner is allowed neither pen and ink, nor newspapers, nor books, nor letters from, far less interviews with, his own family. These are among the extremest rigors of criminal justice—if protracted in this case, among the extremest indecencies of political vengeance.

We believe that simply relegating Mr. Davis to private life for the rest of his days would be a perfectly safe exercise of magnanimity. At all events, we wish our American cousins would make up their minds about him. They could undoubtedly find ample and abundant precedents in the treason-trials of the old world for any extremity of vengeance they might choose to wreak on their conquered enemy. But then, to preserve consistency, they should immolate some scores of other victims beside him. This, to their credit, they have no purpose of doing, and by selecting a single victim in Mr. Davis, they can but confer upon him the solitary crown of political martyrdom. They could exalt him by execution into the "Old John Brown" of the Southern cause; or they could set him at large after a quarantine of mitigated rigor, with no detriment to the republic, as we set Smith O'Brien at last, in his hereditary kingdom of Munster.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Aug. 14.

Any one with an appetite for the horrible has had of late abundant means to satisfy it. Eighteen months ago there was the spectacle of a fivefold execution at Newgate, a thing which had not been beheld in our time. Then came Muller, whose case had, indeed, higher claims to attention, since it afforded one of the most curious studies of circumstantial evidence in the annals of justice. This was followed by the revolting crime of Kohl, and by the still doubtful case of Pelizzioni and his cousin Gregorio. Dr. Pritchard and Constance Kent have been the notabilities of the present summer. But none of these notorious personages has given the world cause for more legitimate curiosity and excitement than the billiard-marker who has just poisoned his paramour's three children at a coffee-shop, and shot his wife and child at Ramsgate. It is the privilege of murderers to rise to such sudden and lofty reputation that they are the talk of everybody, even before it is accurately known who they are and what they have done. So of Ernest Southey and Stephen Forwood, all that can be said is, that they are, so far as our present information goes, one and the same person, and that the murderer has taken two lives under his real name, and three under his *alias*. A man who kills five people, and then survives to stand his trial for it, is pretty sure to receive a large amount of public attention; and there is in this case enough of mystery and low-life romance to make the perpetrator the criminal hero of the hour.

A profligate baker, who runs away from his wife and child, and comes up to London to live by his wits, is a commonplace character enough. But presuming the accounts given of this man to be correct, he was taken out of the ordinary list of vulgar reprobates by marvellous powers of impudence and mischief. It appears that he came to London, and soon applied himself to the calling which men of his stamp are apt to regard as the readiest road to money and enjoyment. Billiards, betting, attending horse and boat races, and such like pursuits were the light and agreeable occupations which Forwood, changed into Southey, took in exchange for the cares of his family and the labors of his trade. A Mrs. White, the wife of a schoolmaster, received his attentions, and she is said to have been the mother of the three poor boys who were found dead the other morning. His talents for play he cultivated so that he might reasonably expect to gain a living by them. In one case he obtained a most encouraging success, destined, however, to be succeeded by a grievous disappointment. The brother of a wealthy nobleman was induced to play with him, and Southey, in what he considered the regular practice of his profession, won of him a very large sum of money. This would have quite set him up if the noble victim could or would have paid it, but he could not. Then followed an incident which made some stir at the time. Southey and his paramour thought the stake too large to be abandoned without a struggle. Lord Dudley was a rich man, and rich men will often pay, rather than let scandal busy itself with the family name. So Mrs. White dogged the Earl with rude importunities to pay his brother's debt, and at length assaulted him, was taken out of his house by force, and then went before a magistrate, of course unsuccessfully, to gratify her vengeance or to bring her adversary to terms.

From the time of this failure the fortunes of Southey and his mistress seem to have sunk. To live by skill at play is, no doubt, very agreeable, but that it has one slight drawback in practice—that when the player is so surprisingly good that he always wins it is difficult for him to find any one to play with him. Southey appears to have found no more antagonists to lose to him a thousand pounds, or even such small amounts as would keep himself and his mistress; for he went from bad to worse, was half-starved, was perpetually shifting his lodgings, and of late has subsisted mainly on what he has been able to obtain by begging-letters to the wealthy and charitable.

The letters he has addressed to various personages, and the applications he has made at police offices, will, no doubt, be the subject of discussion at his trial, should the defence of insanity be set up. But, strange to say, while he has been pestering magistrates with his grievances and asking relief with the threat of suicide, he has been so continuous an attendant on sporting events as to be well known to the fraternity and to the police. The misery and desperation of one day did not prevent the dissipation of the next. But the path was always downward. Neither petty betting nor the most audacious or cunning mendicancy could keep him from sinking to the lowest depths of destitution. Mrs. White appears to have left him a few days since and sailed for Australia. On Monday last he took the three children away from her husband, it having been agreed that they were to go with their mother to Australia. Whatever may have been the reasons of Mr. White for parting with the boys, he seems to have taken it for granted that in giving them up to Southey he was, in fact, giving them to his wife, and he probably thought that all were going away together. The rest of the history is given by the witnesses at the inquest. There cannot be the least doubt that the children met their death from this man's hand, and the circumstances make it probable that the crime had been some time premeditated. He took the children from their father on Monday evening, and it was not until the next evening that he poisoned them. On that evening he came in, asked for the key of the bedroom, went up, stayed three-quarters of an hour, came down again, and left. The children were never seen alive again. The next morning they were all three found dead in bed, and the man who had brought them had disappeared.

While the news of this deed was filling London with excitement the perpetrator was engaged seventy miles off on other work equally horrible. On Wednesday night the long-lost prodigal husband, Stephen Forwood, returned to Ramsgate. He sought out his wife, whom he had left in destitution, and who had been helped by a charitable neighbor. Some sort of reconciliation probably followed, for both together went to the house of the wife's friend, Mr. Ellis. They separated that night, he saying he would call again on the morrow. The next morning both returned to the house of Mr. Ellis, and went up stairs to have some private conversation, taking with them their child. A few minutes after two pistol shots were heard. The man had murdered his wife and child. The prisoner's confession of the murder in Holborn, and the positive evidence as to that on which he is committed for trial, leave nothing for justice to ascertain but the state of his mind when he perpetrated these acts of unexampled wickedness. It would be unjust both to him and society to speculate on this matter without further evidence. But this may be said, that the law which provides that the man who really cannot tell right from wrong shall not be hanged, does not intend that the ruffian who excites himself by evil courses—whom profligacy, gambling and drink may at times rouse to frenzy, though he suffers under no delusion, should be free from the consequences of his acts. This man, after a depraved life, has destroyed five innocent people, with circumstances of the utmost premeditation. There may be evidence of madness, but in the dreadful nature of the crimes, and in the statement by which he charges the guilt on those who would not relieve him; but the safety of society demands that juries should not infer madness from the mere atrocity of acts, or from the subsequent utterances of the prisoners, without confirmatory evidence, and it is to be hoped that at the trial the sound principle of English law on the subject of insanity will not be so much disregarded as it has been in more than one recent case.

THE MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

The correspondence of the London *Times* dated Aug. 1, from this city, is mainly devoted to a review of the Homestead Law. The following paragraph is the only one of interest to American readers:

"The Mexican difficulty continues to wear an ominous look, and the shrewdest among the public men here regard it as the most serious of the troubles now before the country. As I remarked in a previous letter, there is no doubt whatever that the American people are wedded to the Monroe 'doctrine,' and I have since been informed on very high authority that the government is fully resolved to be content with nothing less than the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico and the retirement of Maximilian. It will not be precipitate; it is ready to wait for months; but its earnest hope is that Napoleon, finding that his anticipations of the success of the Southern Confederacy have not been fulfilled, will voluntarily abandon Mexico. The Cabinet believes that he would never have gone there at all but for his confidence in the ultimate establishment of the Confederacy. However this may be, they hope and think that he will now, in the language of the day, 'clear out.' I doubt whether the government has sufficiently considered the fact that the Emperor Napoleon has not as yet shown a readiness to 'clear out' of any place or position where he has once established himself, and it is impossible not to perceive that the confident expectation which is here entertained that he will quit Mexico immediately the United States motions to him to go, may possibly prove fallacious. 'The Emperor,' I hear on every side, "will never go to war with us. He knows that we are too strong for him. He will go quietly; if not, our government will compel him." That is the state of feeling, but of course nothing will be done until the meeting of Congress. I repeat, however, the important fact that the Cabinet is resolved to insist upon carrying out the Monroe principle, and if it keeps its purpose, and Napoleon does not change his, it is evident that there are yet formidable trials before the republic.

The only news about Mr. Davis is that he is better in health, and that no official announcement has been made, up to the time I write concerning the date of his trial."

A REBEL ON CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

A communication in the London *Times*, signed C. S. A., is as follows:

Sir: Your American correspondent, writing from Saratoga, July 21, says that the treatment extended to Confederate prisoners of war by the Federal authorities was in all respects the same as that received by their own soldiers, and that this fact is admitted by both Federals and Confederates.

If an experience of 13 months in a Northern prison, where about 8,000 other prisoners of war were confined, would qualify me to speak on the subject, I can state most emphatically that your correspondent's remarks are incorrect. The food furnished to prisoners was less in quantity and inferior in quality to that issued to the United States troops. During the greater part of my imprisonment food sufficient to satisfy hunger was not issued to prisoners. The daily rations of bread an l meat were each from four to six ounces less than those issued to Federal troops. Neither tea, coffee nor sugar was issued to prisoners, and no vegetable matter, except rice, and that in very small quantities—about 1½ ounce daily to each prisoner. The prisoners' friends were not allowed to send them eatables, and when (through ignorance of the rules) they did so, such articles were generally, in presence of the prisoners, distributed to such of the Federals as happened to be looking on. Prisoners were not allowed reading matter of any kind, except the Bible. Newspapers were carefully excluded.

Your correspondent seems to believe that the shooting of prisoners by their sentinels was an outrage confined to Southern prisons. Unhappily, my experience teaches me differently. I know of at least two instances, one of which I witnessed, where men were shot at night while asleep, and many instances in which they were shot, and shot at for no offence known to any of us. A boy about fifteen years of age, standing at the door of his quarters, and not violating any rule known to us, was shot dead by a guard on post about fifteen paces from him. Again, a man was shot dead one morning while lighting a fire to cook his food. I heard Federal officers pronounce these last two cases (both of which I witnessed) murders, cold-blooded and barbarous, yet the authorities took no notice of the subject. I have heard Federal Surgeons say repeatedly that the food issued to prisoners was not sufficient to sustain health, and that they urged upon the authorities the necessity of issuing at least some vegetables. I have also heard Surgeons say that, in a country abounding with food, it was a disgrace to allow scurvy and other diseases, arising from insufficient and improper food, to reach to such an extent. A sick prisoner was never allowed to see any of his relatives unless the latter could prove that they were loyal, and many died in prison with a wife or mother at the gate, who was unable to obtain admittance—not because she was disloyal, but because coming from a distance, and, perhaps, knowing no one in the neighborhood of the prison, she could not prove that she was not.

Photographs of returned Federal prisoners published in the North are, doubtless, most convincing arguments in the eyes of the multitude, but any one at all familiar with army hospital scenes either in the North or South, must have seen similar sights. I am sure the members of the Sanitary Commission—the authors of the document—have seen as horrible objects as those photographed in their own hospitals. Others than Confederates have pronounced the photographs in question, with the report attached, as a shrewed Yankee arrangement to excite the feelings of outsiders — particularly the British—against the South.

Certainly, the treatment of prisoners of war by their Federal captors, as I witnessed it from September, 1863, to November, 1864, was very different from that described by your correspondent, and if what I have seen on the subject—and I have merely touched upon it—can be of any use in enabling you to form a more correct estimate of the truth I shall feel satisfied.

C. S. A.

EFFECTS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at New-York, has just issued an interesting commercial report, which concludes with the following general reflections: "The termination of the civil war will, in its turn, produce effects on trade and industry similar in their nature to those caused by the outbreak of the war. With the depreciation of the currency, prices of commodities advanced in a corresponding ratio—at first following slowly the rising premium on gold, until overtaking it, they have now, with hardly an exception, far exceeded the proportionate rate. For a time after the commencement of the war trade was paralyzed and all was stagnation. Now that the industry of the country must be changed from a state of war to a state of peace, a temporary derangement and consequent paralysis will ensue. If the pacification of the States in insurrection, and the removal of the elements of discord can be effected within a reasonable period, the national credit will be maintained and general confidence be restored. The vast amount of paper money issued by the government will be lessened by gradually withdrawing it from circulation, in exchange for the bonds which already, from the effect of continued military successes, are in increased demand, both in Europe and this country. There will, of course, be fluctuations—fitful and violent changes—but prices must, as a general rule, decline with the reduction of the currency, until the specie value be reached, when trade will move on in its accustomed channels. How soon—within what number of years—this will be accomplished is a matter depending on so many important political conditions that it is impossible at present to form any satisfactory opinion. The energy which has, especially within the last year, been displayed in bringing the war to a close—the determination of the people to reëstablish the national authority throughout the whole extent of the Union—and the readiness evinced on all sides to submit to the heavy taxation, in order to provide for the payment of the interest on the national debt, cannot fail to hasten the period when the resumption of specie payment should take place. On the other hand, [the report was written about the time of Gen. Lee's surrender,] until more of the temper of the Southern people is known, notwithstanding the failure of their attempt at independence, and while the confiscation and other punitive measures are retained in force, it would be unsafe to count on a state of absolute peace and the benefits to result from it. Should order and tranquillity be reëstablished in the South, a vast trade would spring up with that section, in which employment would be found for the present redundant government paper currency, provided the State and national banks be restricted in their issues. The great debt which the civil war has created will assimilate the United States in one respect to European nations, namely, in the existence and permanency of a heavy public debt. That it will not be repudiated (as many during the uncertainties of the civil war apprehended) there can now be very little doubt, but, with the vastly increased amount of public expenditure which must henceforth be provided for, the payment of the interest of the debt will be found a heavy burden, especially taking into account the greatly augmented amounts of State and municipal debts which must be provided for at the same time. Still, the vast resources of the country, and in particular the mineral wealth of the Pacific States and intermediate territories, which are only now beginning to be developed, may, under practical management, be made available at an earlier period than is now supposed for the reduction of the principal of the national debt." The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, Mr. Archibald reports, is decidedly disapproved of by the boards of commerce, and by the principal American cities, with the exception of Philadelphia, as well on the seaboard as on the Canadian frontier.

PRINCE ALFRED'S MAJORITY.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Prince Alfred is the heir presumptive to the ducal throne of Saxe Coburg, and on the 6th inst. the declaration of having attained his majority was made in Ehrenberg Castle. His Royal Highness was present, and, accompanied by the reigning Duke, he repaired to the hall of audience, when State Minister Von Seebach was introduced, accompanied by a deputation of the ducal ministers. Turning to His Royal Highness, the Minister read the following address: "Most Illustrious Prince—By the wish and according to the order of His Highness the Duke, I have first to communicate to your Royal Highness the text of the house law and constitutional ordinance, which renders this day of high and serious importance to the ducal house, and especially to your Royal Highness' own person. Art. 86 of the house law ordains: 'The Princes and Princesses of the ducal house shall attain their majority upon completing their 21st year.' Sec. 11 of the constitution coincides therewith, stating 'the period of majority and capability to reign of the Duke, as well as of every Prince belonging to the ducal house, commences with the completion of the 21st year.' This present day, therefore, confers majority upon your Royal Highness, accompanying it with greater independence and full legal responsibility of action, and I am desired by His Highness the Duke formally and solemnly to declare this fact. Among the rights and duties which your attained majority grants to, and imposes upon, your Royal Highness, is specially to be mentioned the independent representation of agnatic interests in the administration of the Crown lands and of the remaining entailed family property within the limits laid down by the house law. Your Royal Highness will undoubtedly find cause to acquaint yourself with the state of the law bearing upon this subject, as well as with the actual facts relating thereto. While I, therefore, venture most respectfully to tender to your Royal Highness a copy of the most important laws referring to the matter, I may at the same time add the assurance that it will be a pleasing duty to both departments of the State Ministry to afford your Royal Highness every explanation that may appear desirable with the most perfect frankness and candor. May your Royal Highness deign graciously to receive the sincere congratulations upon the present joyous occasion I venture to tender in the name of the members of the State Ministers here present." The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, and the Ministers then entered the Throne-room, where a grand gala Court was held.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

A letter from Berlin to the London *Times* says:

"The Western Union Telegraph Company, who have contracted for laying down a telegraph between the Russian and American shores of the Pacific, are engaged in forming a station on the Island of Sitka, preparatory to the commencement of the works. Thence the line will be carried on to San Francisco in a southern, and the River Kwichipachi in a northern direction, and crossing the sea a little south of Behring's Straits, via St. Matthew's Isle, reach the Asiatic shores in the wilderness adjacent to Cape Olyutorsk. This accomplished, it will be connected by Yamsk and Okhotsk, as the shortest practical route, with the new harbor of Nicholayefsk, at the mouth of the Amour. The works must be completed within five years, the Russian Government undertaking to finish its inland lines within the same period, and to continue the Siberian telegraph, which now does not go further than Kiachta, the well-known commercial emporium east of Lake Baikal, as far as Nicholayefsk, thus effecting a junction between the European and American systems. Of the $10,000,000 capital required for the American or Western Union Company, part of the works, $8,500,000 have, according to the statements of the Russian press, been already subscribed for in the United States. The Francisco Nicholayefsk line will be the property of the company for 33 years, at the end of which period a new lease will perhaps be allowed them at the pleasure of the government. In Russia the servants of the company must be chiefly Russians, and the government have been accorded the right of occupying the stations, block-houses, and military defences belonging to the company. The company require the sanction of the government for disposing of their property or concluding any contracts with other persons, companies or governments relative to the use of the line."

THE MURDERS NEAR HOLBORN.

The following testimony given on the inquest into the murders near Holborn which had caused so much excitement in London is very interesting:

Dr. George Harley, F. R. S., physician, No. 77 Harley-street, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, London, was then called and sworn. He deposed: On the 9th of August last I was requested by Dr. Roberts, of Lamb's Conduit-street to visit Star's Hotel, where, as he informed me, three children were supposed to have been murdered, and that in case of so serious a nature he deemed it advisable to have a second opinion. On the third floor, in the front room, No. 6 of the above-named hotel I saw two boys lying on their backs in bed quite dead. The younger of the two, Alexander White, aged eight, was near the back, the elder, Thomas William White, aged nine years, toward the front part of the bed. The bodies of both were cold and stiff, and although their countenances wore the placidity of slumber they nevertheless bore the pallor of death. The eyes were half open; the pupils semi-dilated. On turning down the bedclothes both bodies presented a mottled appearance, from the extreme lividity of some parts, the deadly pallor of others. The attitude of the youngest child was that of a comfortable repose. The head slightly inclined to the left side. The hands were folded upon the abdomen. The legs gently crossed. The fingers of the right hand still retained within them a penny-piece, which fell from their stiffened grasp while the body was being turned upon its side, with the view of detecting marks of violence. No signs of injury were anywhere observable. It seemed as if the transition from life to death had, in this case, been rapid and painless. The position of the eldest of these two boys was somewhat different. The legs were slightly drawn upwards, the arms partially bent, the hands firmly clinched. The head as in the other case also inclined toward the left side. There was a slight escape of fluid from the mouth, and the part of the cheek in contact with the bedclothes was somewhat discolored. In this case the position of the body suggested to my mind the possibility of a slight convulsion having ushered in death. The finger-nails of both children were of a purplish blue color, and the depending parts of the body, arms and legs were the chief seats of the lividity. No special odor was discernible about the children, but the whole room had a peculiar pungent smell, as if some strongly odorous substance had been recently accidentally or intentionally spilt in it. In the back bedroom, No. 8, of the same floor lay the dead body of a somewhat emaciated but handsomely featured boy, Henry William White, aged ten years. The attitude and complexion of this child closely resembled that of his brothers. His expression was calm, the eyelids were closed, the pupils were natural, the face was deadly pale. A small quantity of fluid had flowed from the mouth on to the collar of his shirt, and that part of the left cheek in contact with it was mottled red and purple. The legs and toes were slightly bent, the hands partially closed, the nails and finger tips intensely livid. A spot of feculent matter soiled the sheet. The rigidity of death was well marked in every limb, and livid discolorations in all the depending parts of the body. No marks of violence were observable, but a slight odor was perceptible about the mouth. The whole chamber had a peculiar ethereal smell. Having prosecuted the inquiry thus far, I left my hospital assistant, Mr. Andrew Stuart, Surgeon, to assist Dr. Roberts in making the post-mortem examinations of the children, and proceeded to the police-station, where one of the detectives handed to me two bottles and a tumbler, which had been found in the bedrooms, while in the evening of the same day I received from Dr. Roberts three sealed jars and five small phials. The jars contained the viscera of the deceased, three of the phials portions of the blood, and the remaining two the liquid which flowed from the lips of the two eldest children. The remaining steps of the inquiry were made at University College, On removing the lid of the jar containing the viscera of the youngest of the three children an odor resembling that of myrrhane, or of cherry laurel water became perceptible. The viscera consisted of the stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys and part of the brain. All were perfectly healthy, though somewhat congested. In the stomach were about six ounces of semi-digested food, with an acid reaction. As the suspected murderer stated that the children were poisoned with nicotine, the active principle of tobacco, that poison was carefully looked for in the stomach and other viscera, but with an entirely negative result; whereas the analysis yielded distinct evidence of the presence of prussic acid. No other poison was detected. The jar containing the viscera of the second child was next examined. It had a similar odor to the other, though not so strongly marked. The organs were the same as in the previous case, and all were equally healthy and congested. Nicotine was again specially looked for in the viscera and their contents, but not a trace was detected, while on the other hand unmistakable evidence of the presence of prussic acid was again obtained. Jar three, containing the viscera of the eldest boy, on being opened smelt strongly of bitter almond oil. The organs it contained were the same as in the other cases, but in this instance they were not healthy, being not merely congested, but the actual seat of tuberculous disease. The stomach contained about eight ounces of tolerably digested food, with an acid reaction, and in this instance yielded more prussic acid than the other two put together. No nicotine was detected. Second examination of fluids in the phials—The liquid which flowed from the mouths of the two eldest boys yielded distinct evidence of prussic acid. Having arrived at the conclusion that each of these three children had received a poisonous dose of prussic acid, it yet remained for me to try and discover how the poison had been administered. Two bottles and a glass had been found in the rooms; these were next examined. The six-ounce medicine bottle found in No. 8 was labeled "Chalk, &c.; a tablespoonful every three or four hours, as requisite." It was about half full, and was found to contain prepared chalk, chloric ether, paregoric elixir, and water, being, in fact, an ordinary diarrhea mixture. It contained no trace of either nicotine or prussic acid. The other medicine bottle which was found in No. 6 was also a six-ounce one, but of a different shape and color, being flattened in form and bluish in tint. It had no label, and contained only a few drops of a strongly-smelling liquid, the chief part of which was oil of copaiba. This was the substance which gave to bedroom No. 6 its peculiar pungent odor. It contained neither nicotine nor prussic acid. Adhering to the tip of the bottle's mouth was a hair about two inches in length. On microscopic examination it was found to have been pulled out by the root, to be of a pale brown color, and of fine quality. It was a hair from the human head. Lastly the tumbler was examined. It had the appearance of having been washed and imperfectly wiped. It contained a few drops of liquid, and had some small fibres adhering to its interior. On chemical analysis the liquid proved to be merely water, and on microscopic examination the fibres to be those of white cotton-wool, such as might be derived from any undyed fabric made of that material. The tumbler also smelt strongly of copaiba. In conclusion, I have to add that the history of the cases, the appearance and attitudes of the bodies after death, the result of the post mortem examinations, and the chemical analysis lead me to the conclusion that Henry William White, Thomas William White, and Alexander White died from the mortal effects of a poisonous dose of prussic acid. The tests by which the presence of the prussic acid was recognized during this investigation were what are known among scientific men as the iron test, the sulphur test, the silver test and the vapor test, all of which yielded positive evidence of the presence of the poison, as the result of some of their reactions now on the table amply prove. Finally, as the jurors are no doubt anxious to know how much poison it took to destroy the children, I may at once inform them that I had no means at my disposal of ascertaining the exact quantity employed. But if I dare venture to hazard an opinion regarding the amount of prussic acid administered from the quantity which I was enabled by analysis to extract from the three dead bodies, and which I believe was sufficient to destroy another life, I should say that it is highly probable that the two younger children perished from about a dessert-spoonful, and the eldest from nearly a table-spoonful of medicinal prussic acid. Moreover, as I am not now relating facts, but merely propounding a theory, it may be mentioned that while I look upon the death of the youngest boy as having been both rapid and painless, I am inclined to the belief that the two elder children had some convulsive struggle, slight though it may have been, before death, and that the murderer deemed it advisable to administer to each of them a second dose of the poison while they were already in an unconscious state. To this conclusion I am led—firstly, from the position of their limbs; and secondly, from the fact that a portion of the fluid poison remained unswallowed in the fauces of each. As regards the poison bottle. From the circumstance of no phial, besides those already spoken of, having been found in either bedchamber, it appears to me probable that the murderer took the precaution of removing the vessel which had contained the prussic acid. And as regards the pungent odor which was diffused in the rooms, especially No. 6, I half incline to the supposition that if the copaiba mixture was intentionally spilt it must have been with the object of masking or destroying the smell of the poison which had been employed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

From the London Observer.

Mr. Thornton, now Minister at Buenos Ayres, is to be Minister at Rio Janeiro; Hon. Richard Edwards, now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Caracas, is to be Minister at Buenos Ayres; Mr. Fagan, now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Quito, is to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General at Caracas; Hon. F. J. Pakenham, now Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, is to be Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro; Mr. F. Clare Ford, now Secretary to the Legation in Japan, is appointed Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres; Mr. Phipps, a Third Secretary at Washington, is transferred to Munich; and Mr. Smyth, a Third Secretary at Washington, is transferred to St. Petersburgh; Mr. H. Guion McDonell, a Second Secretary at Constantinople; Mr. Lenox Conyngham, Jr., a Third Secretary at Madrid; and Hon. Power Le Poer Trench, a Third Secretary at Munich, are transferred to Rio Janeiro; Mr. R. G. Watson, a Second Secretary at Teheran, is transferred to Constantinople; Mr. Henry Howard, son of Sir Henry Howard, our Minister at Hanover, has passed his examination for an attachéship in the diplomatic service.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague continued a prominent topic in the English journals. The disease continued its ravages, and was spreading in various parts of the Kingdom. It was disputed that the disease had been introduced by foreign cattle, and evidence was adduced to show that it was generated in England.

A STEWARD POISONS HIMSELF.

The steward of the American ship *Calhoun*, named Charles Gena, while lying in the River Mersey, outward bound to New-York, poisoned himself on the morning of the 14th. The body was taken ashore, and an inquest held upon it—the verdict being temporary insanity.

A MEMORIAL TO MR. COBDEN.

The Birmingham *Daily Post* contains a communication from a private correspondent to the effect that a private subscription had been started with a view to a memorial to Mr. Cobden, which, without a single appeal to the public or to strangers, already exceeded £27,000.

OBITUARY.

Sir William Hooker, the celebrated botanist and curator of Kew Gardens, is dead.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE CHERBOURG FETE.

The English Channel fleet, consisting of about a dozen vessels, including iron-clads and wooden frigates, arrived at Cherbourg on the 14th inst., and was appointed to places of honor in the harbor. The Lords of the Admiralty and many other officials accompanied the fleet. Cherbourg was crowded with visitors, and brilliant fêtes were to take place. From Cherbourg the fleet would proceed to Brest, and at the end of August the French squadron would pay a return visit to the English at Portsmouth.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Her Majesty's Ship Urgent,
Portsmouth, Aug. 14—8 A. M.

In the course of another hour the *Urgent* will be on her way to the French coast. The wind is very strongly against her, and as the vessel herself is not remarkable for speed, it is likely to be past daylight before she can anchor within the Cherbourg breakwater this evening. Most of the vessels of what is called the Channel Iron-clad Squadron have already started from Portland harbor. These ships are the *Achilles*, Capt. Van Sittart; *Black Prince*, Capt. Lord Francis Kerr; *Hector*, Capt. Preedy; *Royal Sovereign*, Capt. Herbert, and the *Defence*, Capt. Phillimore. It is not improbable but that other iron ships, such as the *Research*, and even the *Wyvern*, may at the last hour be added to the flotilla. The wooden squadron consists of only four vessels—the flagship, the *Edgar*, 91 guns, under Admiral Dacres; the *Liverpool*, 39, Capt. Lambert; the *Octavia*, 39, Capt. Hillyar; and the *Constance*, 39, Capt. Barnard. The three last-named were once, and not a long time since, considered the crack frigates of the service. Recently, however, they have been much altered and their armament reduced from 51 to 39 guns, the reduction in number being made up by increased calibre. They are all fine ships, as, indeed, are also the vessels of the iron fleet, though it must be admitted that in neither division are to be found the best vessels of their class. Our masterpiece of iron-clads, the *Warrior*, has come into this port, and has, according to the traditions of dockyard routine, been regularly gutted, and is now a mere shell. Masts have been taken out, decks removed, and even machinery landed, so that it is difficult to conjecture the money that will be spent or the time that must elapse before she is fit for sea again. Yet it is confidently stated here by good official authorities, that when she came in and was paid off she was better fitted for another three years' commission than when she left it. The *Wyvern*, one of Mr. Laird's rovers, the building of which so nearly got this country into serious trouble with America, is here, too, but without guns. She is to carry four 300-pounders, but as yet they are not to be got, though plenty are being made in England for foreign governments. The presence of the *Wyvern*, however, at Cherbourg, would add very little to the nautical effect of the display. She seems dangerously low in the water for seagoing work, while her curious tripod masts give her a most experimental appearance, anything but reassuring to a sailor. Fortunately our iron-clads will find a splendid-looking representative in the *Black Prince*—a sister ship to the *Warrior*, though inferior to her in speed and finish. Still, from what is already known of the French iron ships, it is certain no vessel will be found at Cherbourg which can bear comparison with her. So, also, with the *Achilles*, as far as external appearance is concerned, the English navy will be well represented—though as regards strength, and almost as regards seagoing value, the *Black Prince* is as much ahead of the *Achilles* as the *Achilles* is ahead of the great iron two-deckers of the French, the *Magenta* and *Solferino*. It is a pity, however, that with the *Black Prince* and *Achilles* it was not found expedient to send some of our best wooden frigates, such as the *Orlando*, or *Ariadne*, *Mersey*, or *Galatea*. No other navy in the world has any wooden vessels that will compare in size, power, speed and armament with these four frigates. One or two of our small representative gunboats might also have been added with advantage. Their absence, however, on this occasion is less to be regretted, as the visit of the English squadron is made simply in reply to a friendly invitation from Cherbourg. If it had been a case where combined movements and evolutions were to be entered into by the English and French squadrons, there is no doubt but that the Admiralty would have been scrupulous to choose only their smartest vessels, very few of them, perhaps, but each a perfect specimen of its kind. But there is to be nothing of the sort. No evolutions, combined or separate, of any sort, are to be attempted, and the whole naval demonstration, as regards Cherbourg, resolves itself into the specific everyday elements of banquets and balls, two of the former and one of the latter being on an official and therefore extensive scale. At night on Thursday, or at latest at daybreak on Friday, next, the English squadron sails for Brest, where it is understood, in a vague but confident manner, that there is to be at least another dinner, and it is hoped another ball. From Brest the two fleets will return under easy steam to this port, where they are expected to arrive on the 25th or 26th, and where they are certain to meet with all the liberal hospitalities, public and private, which the great naval and military garrisons here are always ready to proffer on such occasions.

One of the main features in the interest of the Cherbourg visit is the opportunity it will afford of seeing at leisure and critically the French iron-clads, from an examination of which visitors have hitherto been almost excluded. A full knowledge of the armament and manning of these ships is naturally what is looked forward to with chief eagerness by the professional visitors. Our own Admiralty, however, have little to grain from such individual sources of information, seeing that they are already pretty accurately informed of what is doing in the French dock-yards. Among other vessels filled with naval and military officers are the *Salamis*, *Osborne*, *Enchantress*, *Fire Queen*, *Sprightly*. The *Enchantress* takes the Lords of the Admiralty and their friends. This vessel, the *Urgent*, is almost entirely devoted to senior naval officers, and its passengers include half the Admirals on the navy list.

Some of the yachts have tried to start from Cowes this morning in their ocean race to Cherbourg. Not many have made the attempt. Still fewer are likely to succeed, and these latter only at the cost of much knocking about and long delay. Some of the small craft will have a very bad time of it, and, indeed, all small or large which come into the race of Alderney to-day will not be sorry to get inside Cherbourg. It is blowing heavily from the southwest, now and then striking down in violent squalls and storms of blinding rain. If it continues in its present quarter and with its present force, it will sadly mar the Cherbourg fêtes and render shore-boating very difficult and almost dangerous, even within the shelter of the Cherbourg *digue*.

THE EMPEROR'S FETE.

The usual fête day of the Emperor was celebrated in Paris on the 15th August in the customary manner, and business on the Bourse was suspended.

A COAST TELEGRAPH.

A Toulon letter to the *Times* says: The steamer *Dix Decembre* has just left Toulon with 40,000 metres of electric cable, which, with the same quantity already forwarded to Brest, will be laid down to establish communications between the French ports on the Atlantic. The submersion will begin from Rochefort, and run up the coast to Lorient, Brest and Cherbourg. The Italian transport *Oregon* has also taken on board, at Toulon, 40,000 metres of cable, to be submerged between Sicily and Sardinia. This line, starting from Marsala, will pass by the Isle of Maritimo, and thence across the Straits of Bonifacio to Corsica, thus establishing a double communication between France and Algeria as far as the central point of Marsala. A cable is now being manufactured at Toulon to be laid down between Cape Corsica and Leghorn.

ITALY.

Señor Ulloa, the Spanish Ambassador to Italy, had arrived at Turin, and had a private audience of the King. The official reception would shortly take place at Florence.

Cholera continued its ravages at Ancona. Up to the 12th inst., the number of deaths that occurred from it reached 781.

A letter from Paris to the London *Times* says:

"From Ancona itself I have seen no letters, but some of the 7th, from Florence, published in the Paris papers, say that the panic in the former place is terrible, that more than a third of the population had fled from the city, that most of the shops were shut, and that great misery existed among the surviving families of the victims, the women and children who were left widows and orphans. A committee had been formed, and had made a strong appeal to public charity. The government had placed considerable sums at the disposal of the Ancona municipality. A paragraph in the official *Gazette* appealed to the medical profession, and asked for volunteers to assist the over-worked physicians of Ancona. Since this intelligence reached us, however, the telegraph has informed us of a considerable diminution in the number of cases. On the 6th they were 207, and no less than 102 deaths. According to a telegram of the 10th from Ancona, received yesterday, the last bulletin gave 92 cases and 62 deaths. The large proportion of deaths to cases is striking, and seems to indicate either great virulence of the malady or a want of adequate means or of a proper system of combatting it. On the other hand, it is highly satisfactory to remark that it does not seem to extend itself beyond the city where it first appeared."

POLITICAL GOSSIP FROM ROME.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:

The first period of the negotiations between the Court of Rome and the Kingdom of Italy is now quite at an end. The account given of them by the Roman official journal having surrounded them with more mystery than ever, and the circular on the subject prepared by the Cabinet of Florence not having yet been published, it may be interesting to take a rapid and impartial glance at the facts as they really occurred.

Pius IX., a man of great faith and of exemplary piety, had long been grieved at the sad position in which, through political events, so many of the Italian bishoprics were placed. Last year, when he was staying at Castel Gandolfo, he sent, through the Count De Sartiges, a letter to Napoleon III., begging him to use his influence in order to get the vacant Italian sees filled up, and to bring about the return of the bishops living in exile. This letter, from some unknown reason, was left unanswered. Then came the news of the convention of the 15th of September, which was such a severe blow to the Court of Rome. The Pope replied indirectly by the Encyclical Letter and the Syllabus, which seemed to sap the very foundation of the French empire and the Italian kingdom—the principles of 1789 and universal suffrage. It was imagined at Rome that the effect of the publication would be crushing and immediate. The most zealous were of opinion that Italian unity would be unable to resist so terrible a solvent, and that decomposition would set in forthwith. The excited bishops at Rome, together with those newly appointed by the Holy Father who were unable to take possession of their sees in the provinces formerly belonging to the Pope, were anxiously watching events. They were convinced that a revolution in the Papal interest was imminent; but their agents informed them that the population was quiet, that it was well satisfied with the new order of things, and that the unity of Italy was gradually becoming consolidated.

A certain number of the bishops then turned toward the Pope and called upon him in a very pressing manner to help them to regain possession of their dioceses. They asked him to write once more to the Emperor of the French. But Pius IX. was vexed at having received no answer to his first letter. The convention, too, had separated him completely from Napoleon III. He resolved, therefore, to address Victor Emanuel in a direct manner, and on the 7th of April, through the medium of the Marquis Ridolfi, sent him a letter, in which he proposed a joint settlement of the religious question, leaving the political question on one side. He requested Victor Emanuel to send him a confidential person with whom he could treat as to practical details. He added that, as he wished the discussion to be perfectly free, it would be better that the envoy should be a layman. Victor Emanuel was delighted to receive this letter, and resolved to dispatch to Rome the Commander Xavier Vegezzi, a man of the greatest ability and loyalty, and one of his Majesty's private friends. When the delicate mission was first proposed to him, M. Vegezzi positively declined it. He at last, however, yielded, in obedience to the King's explicit command. He received no specific instructions, but only general indications. The Ministers were nearly all opposed to the idea of a reconciliation with Rome, and Gen. La Marmora and M. Lanza alone shared the views of the King. M. Lanza was strongly in favor of a reconciliation, and said to M. Vegezzi: "Accept whatever the Pope proposes, subscribe to everything. It is the final result that we must look to above all."

M. Vegezzi arrived at Rome with an autograph letter, seven pages long, from Victor Emanuel to the Pope, and was received the next morning but one after his arrival. The Pope, on opening and reading Victor Emanuel's letter, said, when he came to the passage in which M. Vegezzi was mentioned, "You are the M. Vegezzi who on the invasion of our States signed several acts directed against us?" M. Vegezzi, who was prepared for this observation, replied that he had not come to Rome to apologize for his conduct, but that he would remind His Holiness that he had only played a secondary part in the affair in question. The Pope changed his tone, smiled, gave his hand to M. Vegezzi, and asked him to sit down. He expressed his sympathy for Italy and for Victor Emanuel, and his antipathy to Austria. He also complained bitterly of the Emperor Napoleon, and he gave M. Vegezzi reason to hope that a reconciliation might be effected with the kingdom of Italy, and not on the religious question alone.

The Holy Father then appointed a commission to settle conjointly with M. Vegezzi the fundamental conditions of the future arrangement. An understanding was come to between the cardinals composing the commission and the Italian envoy, but the latter could only accept the basis agreed upon *ad referendum*. After his second audience, M. Vegezzi, at the request of the Pope, telegraphed to the King, begging him to suspend the progress of the bill for the abolition of religious orders, which His Majesty immediately did. In the meanwhile M. Vegezzi was much astonished at receiving no answer to the very long dispatches which he had forwarded one after the other to Gen. La Marmora, asking for instructions, and begging him above all to accept the basis proposed by the commission. Tired and impatient at being kept waiting, M. Vegezzi at last resolved to go himself to Turin. The Pope was also of opinion that this was the best thing to do. "Come back as soon as you can," he said, and "bring with you the propositions of your own government, for, as I wrote the King, I wish the negotiations to be perfectly free."

On reaching Turin, M. Vegezzi found the Ministry much divided on the subject of the negotiations with Rome. Gen. La Marmora was annoyed at his return, but M. Vegezzi told him that he had been sent by the King, not by the Ministers, and that the Ministers, by not answering his dispatches, had themselves caused him to return to Turin. M. Vegezzi remained at Turin and Florence about a month, doing his utmost to get the conditions proposed at Rome accepted without modification. The Italian Ministry, however, insisted on the bishops taking the oath of allegiance. M. Vegezzi was also instructed to demand that the number of dioceses should be restricted, and that certain prelates (such as the Archbishops of Naples and Bologna, the Bishops of Milan and Bergamo, among others,) excluded from the general permission to return. The Pope was willing to make an arrangement on both these points. The Ministry, on the other hand, left the Pope the duty of nominating the bishops throughout Italy; he was to select them from lists which each side reserved to itself the right of drawing up.

On returning, then, to Rome, M. Vegezzi had still no reason to think that the object of his mission was unattainable. But during his absence the reactionary party had been at work. Even before his departure endeavors had been made to persuade the Pope that the Italian Government was not acting in good faith; and the Holy Father, in a conversation with Count Boschi, had said that he half suspected he was being trifled with, and that advantage was being taken of the overtures he had made to Victor Emanuel on the religious question to prevail upon him to recognize the Kingdom of Italy. "I think I can see Napoleon at the bottom of all this," he added. At the same time Baron Bach had received several very pressing dispatches from Vienna in which Count Mensdorff enjoined him, at all hazards, to prevent a reconciliation, even of a religious character, between Italy and the Holy See. The General of the Jesuits—the "Black Pope," as he is called at Rome—used his immense influence, and organized a formidable opposition to the negotiations. It included the greater part of the local episcopacy and clergy. Even on the commission appointed by the Holy Father for the settlement of the question, there were now only Cardinal Patrizi and Cardinal Mertel who were still favorable to the proposed arrangement with the Kingdom of Italy. As for Cardinal Antonelli, whose decision was all-important, he had at first approved the idea of a reconciliation, from aversion to Monseigneur de Merode and the party of foreigners, but he soon changed, and attached himself body and soul to the party of Baron Bach and the Jesuits. The Pope was now attacked on all sides, and in the name of all good Catholics, in the name also of the dethroned princes, (for whom, to tell the truth, the Holy Father had shown himself very indifferent,) he was entreated to beware of the insidious propositions made by the Italian Government.

M. Vegezzi, on his return to Rome, was not received by Pius IX. He did not even see one member of the commission, but was invited to treat solely and exclusively with Cardinal Antonelli. M. Vegezzi found the Cardinal firm, inflexible, and armed at all points with the famous *non possumus*. M. Vegezzi was ready to make all possible concessions. Instead of taking the oath of allegiance, the bishops appointed by the Pope might pay a personal visit to the King and assure him verbally that they would not seek to overturn the new order of things. Cardinal Antonelli replied that the bishops of the Papal States, as well as those of Naples, Sicily, Tuscany, Modena and Parma, could accept no conditions which would bind them to render homage in any form to Victor Emanuel. M. Vegezzi was also willing to yield a great deal on the question of the *exequatur*, but the Cardinal would not hear of the stamp or signature of the Piedmontese Government appearing under any circumstances on the acts published by His Holiness. At a second interview Cardinal Antonelli proposed *viva voce* (in the whole course of the negotiations the Papal Government did not write one word) an *ultimatum* in four points. He demanded: 1. The total abolition of the oath of allegiance for the bishops. 2. The entire suppression of the *exequatur*. 3. Non-limitation of the number of bishoprics. 4. Subjection of the seminaries to the exclusive supervision of the bishops, without any right of interference on the part of the Minister of Public Instruction. M. Vegezzi accepted the *ultimatum*, *ad referendum*, and sent it off immediately by a courier to Florence. The courier returned in a few days, bringing an undecided answer. The Italian Government, without accepting or refusing the four points, proposed the adjournment of the discussion, and granted an amnesty to thirty-three of the exiled bishops—that is to say, to all except four or five. The King, at the same time, begged the Pope not to break off, but to suspend the negotiations. M. VEGEZZI was so much annoyed with Cardinal ANTONELLI that he would not communicate this answer to him. He asked the Pope for a farewell audience, and was received by His Holiness with all honors. M. VEGEZZI presented the King's letter proposing a suspension of the negotiations. He then complained of the line of conduct adopted by Cardinal ANTONELLI, upon which the Pope said that his Secretary of State had not understood him, and at a later period he hoped an arrangement would be brought about. He sent his blessing to the King, and M. VEGEZZI left Rome.

If M. VEGEZZI had succeeded in the first object of his mission, he had orders to conclude a postal and commercial treaty, and afterward, feeling his way, to enter as delicately as possible upon the political question.

GERMANY.

ROUGE ET NOIR AT BADEN-BADEN.

Mr. SALA writes from Baden-Baden: I wish the party next to me were, let us say, at Puebla. "And what about the great end and aim of a visit to this picturesque spot—the play?" you will ask. Within the last few days it has been fast and furious; but perhaps I had better quote the words of one of the croupiers. "There are a charming Englishman, a Russian, a Belgian, and two Frenchmen, who play like great gentlemen." At present the hero of the day is the Russian Count NARISCHINE, commonly known as "le petit Prince," who has sat down before the Benazet fortress, and, up to this time, has worsted his enemy. Like the great NAPOLEON, he moves in masses, and assails the bank with a series of coups of 6,000 francs each. The fickle goddess has as yet declared on the side of the Russian; but I would remind the Naraschine of certain verses which he must have heard at school, which tells us how "*Fortuna transmutat in certos honores*," and advise him to raise the siege and go off with his arms and impediments, which up to now must be someting enormous —as nearly £12,000 as possible. The count, who, as I think I once said before, is the exact counterpart of a "sweet child," well known in the ante-Crimean era at L——'s, the B—— and O——'s, and indeed generally in the parish of St. James, plays with a stoical calmness highly interesting to the looker-on. Well, I wish him luck; but M. BENAZET is bad to beat, and takes his punishment very kindly. After all, however, it is not the Russian Princes, the Paris punters, or the English, who come here for a week and play as high as they can, that benefit the proprietor, and enable him to supply a large non-speculative public gratis, or nearly gratis, with French plays, Spanish dances, Italian operas and open air concerts. No! they play but seldom, very high, often win, and go away with the booty. It is Mrs. Wiggins, of the Lea—most respectable family—who pops down a napoleon on the sly while Wiggins is reading the *Daily Telegraph* in the library. It is the Rev. — Raffles, who takes small sums with the air of a devotee making an offering at a shrine. I saw you yesterday, O Rev. Raffles, and you know it. It is the minor contributors who make the balance on the right side of the banker's book; and when you consider that four tables are constantly occupied by these petty punters for thirteen hours out of the twenty-four, you will cease to wonder at the extended liberality of the direction, and the cheap enjoyments of this, the best booth in Vanity Fair. I do not wonder at so many people coming here; I only wonder that everybody does not come.

A striking scene occurred yesterday. It was 4 P. M., the tables were unusually crowded, play unusually high. Outside the rooms there was a phalanx of fine ladies listening to the band. Suddenly the weather changed; the bright—how bright and clear only those who know Baden can imagine—sky changed in a few minutes; a distant grumbling was heard, and the forest began to sigh ominously; in two minutes more came a vivid flash of lightning: and looking up, you perceived an awful sky—*rouge* truly blended with *noir* —and a thick darkness covered the garden, making the interior of the Kursaal like a cellar. Then crashed over us a fearful storm. I purposely walked into the rooms. Not a man or woman lifted their eyes from the rolling ball, the dealt card, or the account which they were registering with a pin. There was some complaint about the darkness, as if that were the fault of M. BENAZET, but nothing else. I went outside again, and there found the scandal and the knitting still in full tide; and so, with the artillery of heaven pouring forth volleys trebly terrible from the situation of the place, the band went on playing the "Persiflage Polka," the women talked of that "person" who last night appeared in the pearls, and the impassive croupiers, if they paused for a second, merely waited till the crash and echo of the last thunders had ceased before they announced "*Trente six noir, pair et passe.*" Who shall say there is no moral in this letter? I am not going to point it out, not being engaged in that line, but I give you the facts, and you may draw any deductions you like.

SPAIN.

The Bishop of Carthagena had protested against the recognition of Italy by Spain, and his manifesto is published in the clerical journal of Madrid.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

It was reported that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia, relative to the Schleswig-Holstein question, promised satisfactory results, and, such being the case, it was expected that an interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia would take place at Salzburg on about the 19th of August. The meeting was understood to depend upon the result of the negotiations then in progress. A telegram of the 15th, from Gavlein, where the negotiations were taking place, says that Count BLOME was to leave there that day, and it was stated that an understanding had been brought about between the two governments.

RUSSIA.

An imperial decree had been issued ordering the reduction of the army from the semi-warlike to the ordinary peace footing. Two divisions of the guards, 22 divisions of infantry, 2 brigades of artillery, and ten other divisions, will be reduced from the ordinary peace footing to the cadres of their respective regiments. Two division of cavalry are to be reduced from 16 to 15 sections, and two other divisions are to be maintained on the full peace footing.

TURKEY.

The cholera had increased in intensity at Constantinople. The total number of deaths on the 12th reached 384. Business was generally suspended.

THE BRAZILS.

The French mail steamer reached Lisbon on the 14th August with the following advices:

RIO, Tuesday, July 25.

Exchange on London, 23⅛@23¾. Coffee shipment, since last mail, 49,600 bags. Stock, 80,000 bags. Good firsts, 7,500@7,600.

BAHIA, Saturday, July 29.

Exchange, 24½. Sugar, brown, 2,400@2,800 reis. Cotton, 14,700@15,000 reis.

PERNAMBUCO, Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Exchange, 24¼@24¾. Sugars, white, 4,000@4,-100; brown, 2,000. Cotton, 18,000@18,200.

BUENOS AYRES, Sunday, July 16.

The Emperor of Brazil arrived to-day on the Rio Grande. He leaves immediately for the army. URQUIZA has furloughed his contingent, which will reassemble under arms within a month.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The following telegrams are received:

SHANGHAI, Thursday, June 22.

In North China the rebels have threatened the Imperial City. Seven thousand Chinese troops have embarked at Shanghai for Tientsen, to operate against NIENFEI. Authorities at Pekin applied for British military officers. It is reported that NIENFEI sacked and pillaged the City of Chufeshsein.

BURGEVINE is in custody of the Mandarins at Foochow, who refuse to comply with the demands of the American Consul for his release.

QTWA has taken the field in person against CHESIN.

Sir HARRY PARKE proceeds to Japan on the 23d of June.

MELBOURNE, Sunday, June 25.

New-Zealand advices announce that WM. THOMPSON surrendered on the 25th May, and war was considered at an end.

Business generally at Melbourne very dull.

The *Fiery Star* had been destroyed by fire.

The steamer *City of Dynedin* was wrecked in Cook's Straits, and all hands were lost.

The mails from Calcutta to July 8, Hong Kong, June 29, &c., are to hand. The details present no new features of interest.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

The funds continued very dull. Consols on the 15th were weak, and closed at 89⅛@89¼. The unfavorable weather for the harvest added to the depression, as a deficiency would of course occasion an export of gold to pay for breadstuffs.

The demand for money had slightly increased.

American securities were dull and drooping.

WHEAT firm, and again 2s. ℘ quarter dearer. FLOUR also 6d. ℘ bbl. higher. SUGARS quiet; refined dull. COFFEE steady. TEA in limited demand at former rates. RICE rather dearer. TALLOW quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 17.

Consols closed at 89⅛@89¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Five-twenties, 68@68¼; Illinois Central Shares, 72½@78; Erie Shares, 53, ex-dividend.

LONDON, Friday, August 18.

Consols closed at 89⅛@89¼ for money.

American Stocks—U. S. 5-20s 68; Illinois Central Shares, 78; Erie Shares, 53.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of £43,000.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 14,000 bales, including 5,500 for speculation and export. The market has been irregular, and generally prices are rather easier. To-day the market is a shade steadier; probable sales about 7,000 bales.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was very quiet, and last week prices were hardly maintained.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues unsettled, and heavy rains have interfered with harvest operations. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., and others, report: Flour firm, and 6d. ℘ bbl. dearer. Wheat in speculative demand, and prices again 1@2d. ℘ cental dearer; Winter Red, 9s. 3d.@9s. 9d.; White, 10s.@10s. 3d. Corn firm, and prices rather in favor of sellers; Mixed, 31s. 6d.@32s. ℘ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDOY, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef and Pork firm, and tending upward. Bacon quieter, but firmly held for full last week's rates. Lard continues steady, at 80s. for fine. Tallow in good demand at full rates. Cheese steady. Butter tends upward.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; Pots, 27s.@27s. 3d.; Pearls, 27s. Sugars dull. Coffee quiet, but steady. Rice in good demand, but the firmness of holders checks business. Bark—sales of Philadelphia at 6s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 32s. @32s. Nothing of moment doing in Rosin or Spirits Turpentine. Petroleum unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day 16,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed easier and prices weak.

BREADSTUFFS are firmer, the weather being unfavorable for the crops.

PROVISIONS are firm.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 18.

COTTON—Sales of the week 50,000 bales, including the 3,500 bales to speculators, and 14,000 bales to exporters. The market has been dull with a decline of ¼d.@1. ℘ lb. on American, and ½d.@1d. on other descriptions, consequent upon heavy receipts. The sales to-day (Friday) were 7,000 bales, the market closing flat with little inquiry, and prices weak. The authorized quotations are:

Middling Orleans ... 18¾d.
Middling Uplands and Texas ... 18½d.
Ordinary Uplands and Texas ... 15½d.

Stock of Cotton in port, 470,000 bales; including 26,509 American.

Breadstuffs are dull, with a downward tendency. The weather has improved and is more favorable for the crops.

Provisions are firm.

FROM MEXICO.

The Engagements at Tacambaro—Regules and Ugalde—Cortina Threatening Matamoras—A Military Colony.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

The *Conway* has brought news from Vera Cruz up to the 1st inst., and from the City of Mexico the intelligence of latest date is of the 27th July.

The *Era* exults over the result of the second engagement at Tacambaro as causing many and very important consequences. In the first place it will, at *least for a time*, disorganize the army which the Republicans had formed in Michoacan, especially as the loss of artillery, arms and stores has been immense. The Belgian Legion also has recovered the reputation which the first engagement at Tacambaro had perhaps injured. Col. VAN-DER-SMISSEN (the name itself is a host) and his officers had sworn horribly to be revenged, and chance has given them an opportunity at the very scene of their defeat.

Besides the Austrian troops which marched from Jalapa to act against their enemy in the mountains, Gen. CALDERON, with a force of Mexicans, has also been sent in that direction.

Travelers from Morelia say there is a report that REGULES, (who, by-the-bye, is a Spaniard, and an enthusiastic Republican,) discontented with ARTEAGA after the affair at Uruapan, resigned, and lately died of fever in Huetamo, but this assertion does not agree with a statement in the *Estafette*, which is assured that REGULES, leaving Michoacan, had penetrated into Jalisco, and was marching upon Manzanillo. There was no doubt that he would make some attempt to get possession of that port, on account of the resources which the customs would afford him. It is also probable that he has in view the protection of a landing of arms and ammunition.

As for the movements in Michoacan, RONDA was in Puruandiro with 300 men during last month, and left it for Coeneo. The leaders TRONCOSO and BRAVO had lately visited the estates near Puruandiro, in which town a crowd of farmers and their families had sought refuge, but even there a visit from UGALDE, who leads the remaining troops of Pueblita, was apprehended.

UGALDE lately passed by Casablanca, and in Tobuca his appearance was greatly dreaded. In fact, he was soon after heard of from Enyege with CASTILLO, TRONCOSO and other leaders. They soon came in sight of Txtlahuaca, when the drums beat to arms, the people took their guns, and the women sought refuge in the mountains. The Republicans numbered 200 cavalry, and set fire to some buildings in the outskirts and then pursued some wagons which were going to Morelia and carried valuable merchandise. The property lost by only three or four merchants amounted to $50,000. The writer of a letter from there declares that so great is the misery, confusion and loss that their life does not deserve such a title. Another letter from Tobuca complains that though the government is rigorous in collecting all the taxes, it does not afford the protection to which the district is entitled. The guerrillas almost constantly occupy Zitacuaro and the other border towns.

From the region around San Luis Potosi comes the intelligence that a French force, near Mineral de Caborce overtook, seized and shot the leader MARTINEZ and 18 men who were with him. This chief had accompanied NEGRETE in his recent campaign, and the Imperialists assert that he tacitly agreed to the occupation of Monterey by Gen. CASTAGNY. It is said that MAGRUDER is in San Luis Potosi.

With regard to the State of New-Leon, the latest dates from Monterey are up to the 12th ult. The guerrillas entirely prevented any communication with Matamoras. Over 4,000 emigrants from Texas and other Southern States were in Monterey, amongst whom were many officers. This increase of population had caused an excessive rise in prices.

The *Pajaro Verde* says: "They write from Saltillo announcing the arrival of some commissioners sent by the remains of the Confederate forces of Texas and near the frontier. These said commissioners left Saltillo for Mexico in the stage of the 6th, and it is unknown what object takes them. Their very character we cannot understand, for the Confederate troops in Texas disbanded not long ago. Anyhow, we shall see who they are, for what they come, and in whose name."

Gen. NEIGRE was expected on the 22d in Zacatecas, with a force of 700 or 800 infantry and 1,200 cavalry.

The *Era* says: "We receive from the Northern frontier news that appears to us worthy of calling the serious attention of our government. CORTINA has found the means of increasing his ranks by enlisting some hundreds of Confederate soldiers. Thanks to this reinforcement, he obliged Gens. LOPEZ and OLVERA to fall back from Camargo to Matamoras. He has occupied the former city, and is harassing the latter."

It is only recently that the world has been horrified by the murder of 18 men, women and children on board a coasting vessel in the Gulf of California, by three wretches for the sake of $3,000 or $4,000 belonging to a Spanish passenger. Another murder which was lately committed on the Tehuacan road shows into what crimes some persons' cupidity will lead them. The victim was a young Spaniard of about 30 years of age, who, in imitation of HUMBOLDT, was making a scientific exploration, and accompanied by another foreigner, whose nation is unknown, who entered Mexico from Guatemala. His companion being penniless, he had generously defrayed his expenses; they traveled on horseback, and the Spaniard, RODRIQUEZ, carried with him in a belt the sum of 120 ounces, or nearly $2,000. This cost him his life. His companion presented himself in a town wounded, and accusing RODRIQUEZ of having attacked him with the object of robbery, for which reason in self-defence, he had killed his assailant. The Magistrate proceeded to the spot, and it would seem that the mule of RODRIQUEZ stumbled and fell, and then it is supposed that his companion, who was plotting the robbery, rushed on him, but was wounded by RODRIQUEZ with a dagger. However, the wounded man was allowed to leave, and where he is nobody can say.

M. DE TOURVILLE, a Lieutenant in the French army, has just received a grant of land from MAXIMILIAN in order to establish a colony, composed of settlers who, having served their full time in the Foreign Legion, desire to turn farmers. The settlement will be located in the mountain range of Zongolica, and consist of 200 farms, each of 100 acres, at the rate of $1 or $1 50 per acre. To purchase animals, seeds, &c., the government will advance $11,700 in two payments, the first on taking possession, and the balance when the previous sum is expended. The government will feed the settlers for six months, by giving 25 cents per head per day. For the first five years, the clearing of the lands, erecting of buildings, &c., will be done by all in community; in consequence the responsibility to repay money advanced will be on the whole colony. To prevent injury from any of the settlers leaving, they must engage not to do so without paying to the director their fair share of the expenses. With a view to this the director is to open an account-current with each settler, and debit him with his share of the various expenses, land, &c. The land is to be paid for in five annual payments, and when the government is paid for the land and loans, each settler will be absolute owner of his 100 acres, entitled to his part of the stock, instruments, &c., in the colony. They renounce their rights as foreigners and will abide by the laws of Mexico, and any diplomatical intervention is negatived. Lieut. TOURVILLE receives a present of 800 acres from the government as Director.

LARA.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 28, 1865.

$17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	106¾	200	Erie Railway...s10	87½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.		400	do	87¾
	New Issue	104⅞	50	do...s10	87¾
30,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	98	200	do...s10	87⅝
20,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...R.	94½	1100	do	87⅝
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		909	do	87½
	Second Series	99½	400	do...s30	86¾
19,000	Third Series.	99⅜	100	do...2d call	87⅜
2,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		100	do...s10	87¼
	New Issue	98⅜	200	do	87¼
1,000	Tenn. 6s	73½	200	do...s15	87
10,000	do	74	100	Hud. Riv. R.	109¾
1,000	Missouri 6s	71¾	200	do	110
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24½	300	do...b10	110
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d	96½	25	Chic. & Alt. Pr	98
3,000	do	95	100	Chi. & Alt. R	95½
2,000	Chi.& N.W.1stM.	80½	200	Reading R	106¾
200	Cumb. Coal Pr	41¾	100	do...b30	106
100	do...2d call	42½	600	do	105⅜
14	West. U. Teleg'h	72	34	do	105
100	Quick. Min. Co.b30	56	300	do...2d call	105¼
100	do	55⅞	15	Mich. Cen. R	107
100	At. Mail St. Co	145	100	Mich. S. & N. I	64⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R	92⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts	71
100	do...s15	92½	100	do...2d call	70⅝
100	Chic. & R. I	108¼	50	Chi. & N. W	27⅝
100	do...s30	108	100	do...2d call	27⅝
200	Mil. & P. du C	46	100	Chic. & N.W.Pr.b30	63
300	do	46⅛	50	Chi., Bur. & Q	113
100	do	46⅜	100	Al. & T. H. R. Pr.	63

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	100	N. Y. Cen. R...b30	92⅛
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	97⅞	100	Reading R	105¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		300	do...2d call	105
	s10	106¾	100	Ill. Cen. R	122⅞
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	do	122¾
	Second Series	99½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	70¾
80,000	U. S.6s, 1 yr. Cer.		100	Chic. & N. W	27⅜
	New issue	98⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr	62¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s	73½	200	Cleve. & Tol	101
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	24½	400	Chic. & R. I	108¾
5,000	Amer. Gold	143¾	100	do...s30	108
100	Cum. Coal Pr	42	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C	45
50	Quick. Min. Co	55½	50	P., Ft. W. & C	96⅞
100	do	55¼	100	do	96⅛
100	Erie R	86⅞	100	do...2d call	96⅛
300	do	86⅝			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s.C.		200	Reading R	105¾
	Old Issue	106⅞	600	do	105½
10,000	do...s3	106⅞	600	do...s3	105½
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		600	do...c	105½
	Second Ser...s3	99⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I...s30	64½
5,000	do	99⅜	700	do	64⅞
100	New-York Cen...s30	92½	100	do...b4	64⅞
100	do...s16	92⅝	200	do...b3	64⅞
1400	Erie R...s3	87½	100	Ill. Cen. R...s30	121½
900	do	87½	100	Chi. & R. I...b3	108½
100	do...s5	87⅜	200	do	108½
100	do...b5	87½	100	do...s3	108½
300	do	87⅝	100	do...b10	108⅝
400	do...s3	87⅝	100	Chi. & N. W...b10	27¾
200	do...c	87⅝	100	do...s10	27⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R	109¾	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr	62⅞
100	do...s5	109⅞	100	do...b3	62⅞
100	do...s10	109½	100	P.,Ft.W. & C	97
100	Cleve. & Pitts...s10	70⅝	100	Cum. Coal...s3	41⅝
200	do...b3	71			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R	92¾	200	Cl. & Pitts. R...s3	70½
100	do...b3	92¼	400	do...b3	70½
100	do...c	92¼	200	do...c	70⅜
100	do	92¼	100	do...c	70¼
100	Erie R...s3	86⅞	100	Chi. & R. I...s10	108
600	do	86⅞	100	do...b3	108⅛
500	do...s3	86¾	100	do	108
500	do...s3	86⅝	100	Chic. & N. W...s3	27⅜
200	do	86¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr	62½
200	do...b3	86¾	100	do...b3	62½
400	do	86⅝	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&C	97
400	Hud. Riv. R...s3	109¾	100	Cum. Coal Co	41¾
1200	Reading R	105	100	do	41⅞
300	M. S. & N. I. R	64⅜	400	Mil. & P. du C	46
100	do...b5	64⅜	100	Mariposa M. Co	11¾
100	Ill. Cen. R	122¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	24¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I	64⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	92¼	100	do...b10	64¼
200	do	92⅜	400	do...s3	64
100	do	92⅛	200	do	64
100	Erie Railroad	86⅞	100	do...b10	64⅛
600	do	86⅝	100	do...b3	64⅛
400	do	86¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R...s10	107¾
200	do...b4	86¼	200	Chic.& N.W.Pr	62¼
700	do...b3	86⅜	200	do...s3	62¼
100	Ill. Central R...s3	122¾	100	do...b3	62⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts	70⅛	500	Cumb. Coal	42
500	do...b30	70⅜			

MONDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$1,404,276
Decrease in Specie	3,586,021
Increase in Deposits	4,490,660
Increase in Legal-Tender	8,665,818

	Aug. 27, 1864.	Aug. 26, 1865.	Aug. 19, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$9,535,665	$9,535,665
National	——	68,847,700	67,847,700
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,383,365
Loans	188,502,729	209,423,305	210,827,581
Specie	19,952,949	16,023,615	19,609,636
Deposits	156,086,807	179,085,676	174,593,016
Legal-Tender	——	54,249,806	45,583,988
In Sub-Treas'y	20,629,698	59,522,061	53,396,378

The Bank return shows a decrease in Specie deposits of over three and a half millions, the whole of which is out of the average of the Bank of New-York, where the Bullion Brokers and a number of the private banking-houses keep their Gold accounts. The explosion and developments of week before last have wrought a marked change in these accounts. Gold Checks on the Bank of New-York are no longer hypothecated with Money-lenders. Where loans are made upon Gold, the Gold itself is withdrawn from the Bank, and locked up in private vaults or safes or placed on special trust in the Bank where the Money-lender keeps his current account. The stock of Gold in the Bank of New-York has thus been drawn down more than one-half in two weeks. The difference from last Monday is $3,588,950, or from $6,768,726 down to $3,179,776. These changes in the mode of doing business in Gold, and the large sums required last week and the week before to pay Customs duties, together with some parcels of Gold sent South to buy Cotton, sufficiently account for the decrease in the Bank of New-York, whose peculiar office of depository for the Bullion Brokers and other speculators in Gold will probably be given over after the first year's experience. It would have been better, no doubt, for all parties, had the arrangement never been entered upon.

The Currency Deposits in Bank have increased since last Monday $8,076,681, and the amount of Legal Tender Money on hand has increased $8,665,818. The net gain in Deposits, after deducting the Gold withdrawn from the Bank of New-York, is $4,490,660. The Loans are up nearly one and a half millions.

The price of Gold to-day has scarcely varied from 144 ℘ cent. The Customs demand to-day is again large—over half a million of dollars. Exchange for the Boston steamer is dull—109⅞@109⅞ ℘ cent. for Gold. The later accounts from England quote an advance in United States 5-20s to 68@68½ in London, and 72@72½ in Frankfort, the two quotations being about equal when the mode of reckoning the exchange in the two markets is taken into account. Breadstuffs were quoted up by the Dale steamer this morning, but dull on the one day's later news by the Quebec packet to 18th August.

The Stock Exchange was firm for Government Stocks this forenoon, and steady at the Second Board. The Railways opened strong, but were somewhat unsettled after the morning sales, and in the afternoon left off weaker by ½@1 ℘ cent. than on Saturday. The Miscellaneous Shares about the same. At 4 o'clock the following general quotations were made. The Railways closed dull, and with some disposition to bear Erie and Michigan Southern. Gold market tame and Exchange inactive.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	98	98	N. West Pref	62⅞	62¼
U. S. 5-20s	106⅞	106⅞	Rock Island	108½	107¾
U. S. 7-30s	99⅜	99⅜	Fort Wayne	97	96
N. Y. Central	92⅞	92¼	Cumb'land Coal	41½	42
Erie	87¼	86⅞	Quicksilver	55¼	55⅛
Hudson	109⅞	109¾	Mariposa	11⅞	11½
Reading	105½	104¾	Canton	38¾	38¼
Mich. Southern	64⅝	64	Atlantic Mail	140	145
Illinois Central	122½	122¼	Brunswick	10½	10
Pittsburgh	70⅞	70¼	Ohio Certificates	24½	24¼
Northwest	27⅜	27⅛	American Gold	144	144

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	People's	110
Union	118	Grocers	115
Phenix	96	Nassau	108
North River	120	Shoe & Leather	100
Tradesmen's	126	Corn Exchange	106
Greenwich	148	Marine	119
Butchers' & Drovers'	136	Park	136
Commerce	104	Manuf'rs&Merchants'	105
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	98	N.Y.National Exc.Bk	106
American Exchange	115	Central National	105
Bank of the Republic	101	First National	106
Bank of N. America	107	Fourth National	98
Irving	107	Ninth National	101
Metropolitan	114½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	97
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1859	103	Galena & Chi. ex	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex	90
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	93½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	101
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M., '77	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Hud.R.7s, 1st, M. '69	100	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '85	103	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M	102
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	102	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M	95
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	88	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M	80
Alt. and T. H. 1st m	100	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref	75	Chi. & Alton S. F	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	70	Chi. & Alton 1st mort	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs	79	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	80½	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M	95
Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor	75
Del. L. & W. 2d mort	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor	75½

A member of the Stock Exchange was reported in difficulty to-day owing to his inability to fulfill, at present, some of his *short* contracts at the Board. The differences involved are not large.

The application before Justice NELSON, of the United States Court, to restrain the collection of the United States tax upon brokers' sales for their own account, has been argued at Cooperstown, and the impression in Wall-street is that the Judge will grant the injunction until his own opinion on the subject is reviewed by the Supreme Court at Washington.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,375,745 15, including for Customs, $561,000; payments, $2,460,825 06; on account of Loan, $452,000; balance, $58,436,981 59.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., bankers, advertise for proposals for $1,000,000 of the First Mortgage 7 ℘ cent. bonds of the Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Company. The bonds are coupons of the denomination of $1,000 each, redeemable in ten years, and are secured by a first mortgage to Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR and JAMES RABB, trustees, upon the railroad of the company, from Savannah to Macon, Georgia. The coupons are made payable in New-York, semi-annually, in March and September.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 28.

Stocks are dull. Pennsylvania State fives, 91; Morris Canal, 80; Reading Railroad, 52¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57½. Gold 143⅜. Sight exchange on New-York at par.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 222 bbls. Ashes, 11,694 bbls. Flour, 1,057 bbls. and 40 bags Corn Meal, 43,145 bushels Wheat, 78,635 bushels Corn, 2,085 bushels Rye, 50,633 bushels Oats, 1,536 pkgs. Provisions, and 185 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls. at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request, at uniform prices, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℘ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is in less demand at irregular prices. Middlings at 43c.@45c. ℘ lb. Sales 1,200 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, opening at a partial advance of 15c.@25c. ℘ lb., but closing quite heavily with a downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 15,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 10@$7 75; poor to choice Extra State, at $8@$8 50, chiefly at $8@$8 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $9@$9 30 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$7 10	@$7 75
Extra State	8 00	@ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 05	@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 00	@ 9 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 30	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 50	@11 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	9 00	@14 25

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 900 bbls., at $9 60@$10 70 for poor to good, and $10 75@$14 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $8 10@$11 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 15 ℘ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $5 for Western, $5 15 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and unsettled in prices, the market closing in favor of buyers. Sales, 55,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 15 @$2 18; Red Western (Winter) at $2 10; Amber Wisconsin at $1 59@$1 62; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 58; Amber State at $2 15@$2 20, chiefly $2 15 ℘ bushel. Corn opened pretty briskly at advanced prices, but closed heavily. Sales, 65,000 bushels, at 95c.@96c. for unsound, and 96½c.@98c., closing at 97c., for sound mixed Western, 99c. for Western Yellow ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in less request at 63c.@64c. ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive but held firmly.

HAY—Has been in moderate demand at 70c.@90c. for old, and 60c.@70c. for new, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand at from 15c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one year old, and 40c.@60c. for new, ℘ lb.

LIME—Has been in request and held firmly.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand at full prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and nominal, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 20@$1 25 ℘ gallon; and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ℘ 200 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at rising prices, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Bleached do. at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 45; Lard Oil at $2 05@$2 12½; Linseed at $1 35@$1 37; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in demand, at 31c.@32c. for Crude; 51c.@54c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@72c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, at reduced and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $32 50 @$32 75, closing at $32 62½, cash, for New Mess; $30 @$30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 75@$28 for Prime Mess; $31 50 for Thin Mess; $24 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,500 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller's option, at $31 25@$31 50, and 250 bbls. Prime Mess, deliverable in September, at $28 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 640 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is quiet but firm; sales 950 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered ℘ lb. Beef is in request at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for plain Mess; sales 500 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is more active; 200 tcs. were sold on private terms. Butter is in demand at 31c.@39c. for poor to good, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 22c.@29c. for Western ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 10c.@16½c. for poor to very choice, ℘ lb. We quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	32	@34
Welch tubs—first quality	33	@35
Welch tubs—second quality	31	@32
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27	@29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25	@26
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	24	@25
Western—common	22	@23

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	16	@16½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15	@15½
Farm Dairies—first quality	15	@15½
Farm Dairies—second quality	13½	@14½
Farm Dairies—common	11	@12
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@12

RICE—Is quiet at former prices.

STEARINE—Sales 22,000 lbs. at 21c.@23½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 920 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@15¼c., and 580 boxes Havana, part at 13½c.@16½c. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 15½c.@20c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 125,000 lbs., at 14½c.@15½c.; and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 700 bbls., in lots, at $2 20 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 21,000 bushels Wheat by sailing vessel and steamer at 6d. ℘ bushel. For other ports no important engagements transpired.

PERSONAL.

B. F. D., WHO LEFT ON THE MORNING of the 21st inst., can correspond in all confidence with D. D., at B., N. J. His friends will make all right.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A LADY OF ENERGY, EXPERIENCE, and all the requisite qualifications to embark in such a business, wishes to lease a first-class house, furnished, for boarding purposes; she can give no security, but can furnish the most satisfactory references as to integrity and capacity to conduct the business successfully. Address EVANGELINE, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE STORE PROPERTY south of Grand-st., between Broadway and Church-st. preferred, or 6th and 8th av. property improved.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM SEPT. 1, A DWELLING-house situated between 3d and 7th avs., 14th and 34th sts. Address HOUSE, Box No. 3,967, stating price and location.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, FOR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, below 40th-st. Rent moderate. State terms and address Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so specially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

GOLDORE—$1,000 CHALLENGE—T. J. CHUBB'S machines will take out more gold than any other Concentrating, Oxydizing, Regrinding and Amalgamating Machines, No. 99 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ACTIVE, middle-aged lady, of a cheerful and obliging disposition; is fully competent as companion, amanuensis, housekeeper, or to travel; most satisfactory references given. Address or call at No. 19 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st., New-York, or address J. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer, baker and pastry cook; understands making butter; no objection to the country; would engage for Flushing or Long Island; has two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st.

WANTED—WITHIN TEN DAYS, BY A French nurse, whose passage is paid by her present employer, an opportunity to accompany some lady who will go directly to Paris. Address, with reference, H. S., Box No. 385 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to city or country; good city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as first-class cook and baker; would assist in washing, if required; the other as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID, who does fine washing in style, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; does up shirts neat; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO COMPETENT persons, one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class waitress; can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to wait on a lady and do family sewing, or would care grown children; city reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a first-rate cook and good washer and ironer, in a small private family; has good city reference. Call at 115 East 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a good home in a comfortable family as seamstress; small wages will satisfy. Address DOROTHEA, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as wet nurse; her baby is three weeks old. Apply at No. 156 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Call, for two days, at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, nurse or waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 92 Henry-st., Room No. 14.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse; good references. Call, for two days, at No. 428 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 55 West 32d-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as lady's maid. Call at 111 West 15th-st.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMMEND her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, without family, as practical gardener or farmer; understands both perfectly: the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of stock, the laying out of grounds, and is a first-rate hand over horses, and a good steady driver; can take charge of any gentleman's place. The woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address E. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days. A lodge wanted. Both are Protestants.

WANTED—BUSINESS.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN having been some time retired from business, wishes occupation; office business preferred; having means could invest a small amount, if desirable. No notice will be taken of any applicant unless a full and explicit account is given of the business offered; can speak the French and German fluently. Address for one week M. P. G., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN by a Protestant man who perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment; will be found willing and obliging, as will be seen by the best of city reference. Can be seen for three days, or address COACHMAN, No. 117 West 25th-st., at present employer's stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness; has no objection to the country; the best of city reference can be given. Address or call, for two days, J. C., Stable Nos. 43 and 45 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED gardener, (married;) is well posted in his business; greenhouse, graperies, &c.; will be found industrious, &c.; city references to substantiate the above. Address HORTICULTURE, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman in some stylish family; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE GERMAN man, a situation as coachman and gardener; has seven years' reference in this country, and perfectly understands his business; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly and has good city references. Address a note for W. MIDDLETON, No. 3 Extra-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of long experience in this city; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; the very best of reference. Address R. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; good recommendations as to character. Call on or address D. L., No. 7 East 39th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter; has the best of reference from his last employer, and is not afraid of work. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; has good references. Apply at No. 135 East 47th-street, in the stable,
A. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND gardener by a young man who has got reference from his last employer. Address T. KELLY, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady man; understands the care of horses and carriages; has the best of reference. Address M. L., for two days, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN lately landed, as coachman; has the best of reference, and is willing to make himself useful. Address, or call for two days, P. M., 103 East 28th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer by a German man, married; is not afraid to work. Address, for two days, C. M., Box 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SERVANTS WANTED.

Three English Protestant servants; one cook, one chambermaid and waiter, and one laundress, to go to New-Haven, Conn.; the best testimonials required for honesty and capacity. Apply on Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 30 and 31, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 7 East 25th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A STEWARD IN A FIRST-CLASS boarding school for young ladies, to take charge of the dining-room, provide the supplies, &c.; must be a Protestant, with unexceptionable references. Address, with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, having an honorable discharge of three years in the cavalry, as porter, bartender, or waiter; good city reference; is a good penman. Address W. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY: ONE WHO is intelligent, active, and willing to make himself generally useful; best recommendations required. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,069 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY COUNTY to sell Powell's great national picture of "The Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment." Thorough agents clear $100 to $200 per month. Send for circular, or call on POWELL & CO., 24 Bible House, N.Y.

WANTED—TWO GOOD ENGLISH OR SCOTCH farm laborers, who have some experience in draining, to work 35 miles from this city. Apply, from 4 to 5 this afternoon, in the *Tribune* Office, No. 154 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A FARMER AND WIFE, TO TAKE charge of a small place a few miles from the city. Apply, with references, at No. 64 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WANTED—A WAITRESS: ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly: also, an invalid nurse. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS DRY goods salesmen; also, one well posted in gloves, handkerchiefs, &c. Apply at T. K. HORTON & CO.'S, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO take charge of the Linen Thread Department of our house. CAMPBELL, MAGEE & CO., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-st.

WANTED—A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a laundress and chambermaid. Call at No. 161 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, after 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, the 29th.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family at Irvington. Call at No. 31 Pearl-st., third floor, front office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NONE other need apply. Call at No. 132 West 14th-st., after 10½ o'clock.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A YOUNG man of good habits, that fully understands double-entry book-keeping, to take full charge of a set of books in a wholesale house; best of references required. Address RELIABLE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO STONE MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS.—Wanted, 10 first-class stone masons, 20 first-class bricklayers; wages $3 per day, paid weekly; 3 foremen bricklayers and a few intelligent laborers to mix mortar; sober, industrious and competent men can have work for five or six months. Apply to A. DERRON, Builder, Paterson, N.J. Preference to discharged soldiers or sailors, if competent.

FROM $1,000 TO $6,000 A YEAR CAN be made by an active intelligent man, as agent for a Life Insurance Company, one of the best and most popular in the country. To Ministers and School Teachers this is an excellent opportunity. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 5,736, New-York City.

FOR SALE.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR Europe offers for sale his house and furniture, situated on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs. House, 21x55, four-story, high stoop, brown-stone front, with all the latest improvements. Furniture new, and made to order by the best Broadway makers. Lowest price, $35,000. Principals only address W. M. R., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont.) This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The outbuildings consist of a large stable with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about forty acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of forty acres of gently undulating surface; this front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River, and the villages on the opposite, or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy, no intermittents here. For particulars apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN FROM NORTH CAROLINA, having several desirable farms (embracing 700 acres of good, open land, well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton and wheat, as well as fruits and vegetables) located on the Albemarle Sound, and combining many advantages peculiar to that section of the State, wishes to have them cultivated on shares. To parties of business capacity, industry and integrity, he is prepared to offer advantages rarely to be met with. Very little capital will be required, the chief requisites being ability to command labor, and energy and management to direct it properly. None need apply but those who can give satisfactory evidence of the possession of these qualities. Further particulars may be had from WILLIAMS, BEE & CO., No. 27 William-st., or HARDY & GUTHREY, No. 72 Beaver-st., New-York. The advertiser expects to be at their offices on the 3d, 4th and 5th of September.

$22,500.—FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY seat, with a farm of 80 acres in extent, situated a few miles from New-York, on navigable waters, within one minute's walk of the railroad depot. The grounds, which command an excellent view of the surrounding country, are beautifully laid out, with a well-shaded lawn, large vegetable and flower gardens, extensive grape arbor, which yields abundantly, and a large variety of fruit-trees in good condition. The mansion is 40x40 feet square, two stories and basement, with piazza; the parlors are elegant and well finished. The outbuildings, of which there are a number, are well built and in good repair. The property will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged in part for city property. Apply to RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 180 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y. —We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 93 Washington-st., Binghamton.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, 3½ acres, under a high state of cultivation, fine stream of spring water, and bounded by a handsome pond with good fishing. The house contains eight rooms and large attic, all in perfect order, recently papered and painted; has a young pear orchard of choice fruit and an orchard of fruit-bearing apples, with plenty of Lawton berries, located near Plainfield, and easy of access to the city. Price $10,500. Part can remain on bond and mortgage. Address C. M. I., Box No. 253 Post-office, Plainfield, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink—110 acres; two houses with necessary, outbuildings, stock, farming implements, &c. Easy of access by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to N. L. BRUNDAGE, Lenox Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., or W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the Hudson River, within a short distance of the Railroad Depot. It is located on high ground and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. There is on the premises a large dwelling, gate-house, carriage-house, barn, sheds, ice-house and other buildings, built of the best materials and nearly new. It will be sold with the horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., or to JOSEPH DELLA TORRE, No. 105 South-st.

THE HOME BUILDING COMPANY OFfer for sale to mechanics, clerks and others, for their own occupancy, six two-story brick houses, on North 9th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh, within eight minutes' walk of the Grand-st. Ferry. These houses are designed for occupation by separate families, and will be finished Sept. 15. Price, $2,600. For particulars, apply (after inspection) to Mr. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or to Dr. H. DYER, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 23D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A SUperior, extra size English basement house, with extra lot on rear street. Price $50,000.

ALSO,

On 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., one of the best built houses in the city; 28 feet wide; recently built for the owner's use; lot 142 feet deep; with alley-way to rear street, and stable privilege.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, or exchanged for city property, consisting of 115 acres; 70 cultivated, 40 good woodland, with plenty of water and all kinds of fruit; 2 houses and all outbuildings, with stock, crops and all farming utensils if required; it is 3 miles from Scotch Plains and Plainfield depots, and 23 from New-York; terms easy; all information given by the owner, at No. 163 West Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SPLENDID country seat, replete with every improvement and convenience, spacious grounds, graperies, hot houses, stables, &c., recently owned and occupied by Judge Baldwin, and situated in the beautiful village of Yonkers. Apply to I. M. SINGER, Esq., on the premises, or at office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 458 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE HUDSON River, about five minutes' walk from the Dobbs' Ferry Depot, a small country seat, containing about two acres of land, handsomely laid out and stocked with choice fruit and ornamental trees; stable and coach-house, and a never failing spring of excellent water on the place. For further particulars address J. H. R., Box No. 3,435 Post-office.

AT A SACRIFICE—A FINE FIRST-CLASS city and country residence combined; gas, bath, hot and cold water, one acre, stables, &c.; high ground and in A No. 1 neighborhood; cash price $12,000; worth $18,000. Apply immediately to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester County, one mile from Harlem.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—In a fine location; house No. 20 Second-place, Brooklyn, 34 feet wide, 3 stories, just put in complete order; has all the improvements; parlors, dining and reception rooms on one floor; lot 34x133½ feet. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., N. Y., or No. 18 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, with stable attached; location one of the most desirable in the city, No. 433 5th-av., corner 39th-st.; the house is in perfect order and furnished throughout; immediate possession. Apply to
W. S. HUMPHREYS, No. 724 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PROPERTY 2½ hours from New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, consisting of about two acres of land, with dwelling-house and barn. Particulars at ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS' Bookstore, No. 530 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE BRICK COTtage and garden, with seven lots of ground ornamented with shrubbery, flowers, fruit, &c., in East New-York, near the city railroads; healthy location; price $3,000. Inquire of J. WEEKS, No. 62 John-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY residence, eight rooms, eight acres of good land, abundance of fruit and shade; near railroad in New-Jersey; 25 miles from New-York; price $2,200. Inquire of DAVIS & GRAHAM, No. 169 East 10th-st., New-York.

FARM OF 200 ACRES, GOOD PRODUCTIVE land, well watered; comfortable buildings and pleasant location; for sale cheap, or will exchange, adding some money. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS, ONE of the most desirable, pleasant locations in Rahway; fine large house; lot 130x200; plenty of fruit, and all in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FOR SALE THREE-story brick, with extension; all modern improvements; possession now. Cards of admission and particulars at No. 4 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE. —Several houses, with extra sized lots, at $13,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,00. Immediate possession.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS IMPORTING-house, a smart boy for the office. Address OFFICE, Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE, THREE-STORY high stoop house and lot, No. 155 Lexington-av., with immediate possession. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences, on Madison and 5th avs. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front houses and lots, on Murray Hill. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a furnished house, desirably located near St. James Hotel, $400 per month; also, three in Brooklyn at $90, $140 and $200 per month. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT ON WEST 22d-st., fully furnished with linen and silver if wanted. Possession immediately. Rent $300 per month.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FORDHAM, Westchester County, to let, furnished; location unsurpassed. Apply to GEO. BANKS, No. 126 Bowery, New-York City.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 65 East 4th-st.; reference required.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

IRVING HALL—ARTEMUS WARD'S Entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE—LOUIS XI.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled yesterday morning. Mr. THOMAS C. ALLCOCK, who was a prisoner at Andersonville, testified as to WIRZ' searching and taking from him $150 in gold and $280 dollars in greenbacks, and a breastpin and ring, which were never returned. He saw WIRZ kill a weak man by shooting him with a revolver, merely because he asked to go out to take a little fresh air. The witness, for remonstrating against this act of cruelty, was fastened with a ball and chain, but got loose and made his escape. Sergt. CORBETT gave his account of the Andersonville Prison, representing it to be a depository of filth. Men were lying around the swamp there in the most horrible condition, and one man died, he believed, from the effects of lice. Maggots and flies gathered in their sores. The food was insufficient, even when the prisoners received double rations. The witness testified as to his own experience of being chased by bloodhounds. Two brothers, named BROWN, having been examined and testified to instances of cruelty by Capt. WIRZ, the counsel for the prisoner, taking offence at some remarks made by the court, abandoned the case and retired. The Judge-Advocate was then charged with the conduct of the defence, and the court adjourned.

North Carolina affairs are in a muddle, and are getting more so. An application to have certain men who had maltreated freedmen sent to their counties for trial by civil law, has been refused on the ground that the civil tribunals have not done and will not do justice to negroes. It is affirmed that in several places freedmen have been murdered, but the local authorities have in no case taken action against the white assassins, nor will they admit negro evidence in any particular. The most absurd stories are told of the actions and intentions of the government; such as a tax of 25 cents a pound is laid on all cotton raised; that sorghum syrup is taxed 50 cents per gallon; that slavery is to be restored, the proclamation of freedom being only a temporary war measure, &c. It is very difficult to get at the real facts in such cases, but such as we have of rumors and statements we give the reader.

SAMUEL ALBURTIS, Esq., editor of the *Republican*, formerly published at Martinsburgh, West Virginia, died a few days ago, in the 46th year of his age. He was a brother of the late Capt. WILLIAM ALBURTIS, of the regular United States Army, distinguished in the Florida war, and who was afterward killed in front of Vera Cruz, in the Mexican war; and also a brother of E. G. ALBURTIS, who was a Captain of one of the companies of the First Virginia Volunteers, and likewise served in the Mexican war.

Dr. KIRKBRIDGE, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, has ordered a second billiard-table for the use of the patients under his supervision. There has been one table in use in the institution for about a year, and its results have proved so beneficial that the additional table was believed to be necessary. The use of billiards for the insane was introduced two years ago in the Utica Institute, with the most satisfactory results.

The Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloons closed at noon yesterday, after having, during four years and three months, entertained all soldiers passing through the city, numbering 1,200,000 persons, without expense to the soldiers or the government. The Union Saloons will, however, still be used to entertain returning veterans as long as any funds remain in the treasury.

The Captain of a British schooner, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 15th inst., reported that about a dozen deserters or discharged men from the United States army or navy had been engaged in piratical operations on the coast of Honduras, having murdered the crew of a small schooner, and setting sail in it, captured several other vessels. They were last seen near the coast of Cuba, with an English vessel in pursuit.

The First Vermont Heavy Artillery left the Battery Barracks at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and embarked on a steamer for Troy. On arriving at Troy they will take the cars of the Troy and Boston Railroad and proceed to Burlington, Vt., where they will be paid off and mustered out.

The Boston *Transcript* says the war debt of Massachusetts, for which it can rightly demand reimbursement from the Federal Government, originally amounted to upward of $3,000,000.

The Rev. Father FEEHAN, Pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church in St. Louis, has been appointed by the Holy See Bishop of Nashville, Tenn.

Gen. HOWARD spoke in Chicago, on Sunday night, in behalf of the Freedmen's Aid Commission.

An elevator in Chicago, containing 50,000 bushels of grain, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night; loss about $70,000.

An accident occurred on the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad on Saturday last, whereby two men were killed.

We regret to learn that Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, is very low, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LOCAL NEWS.

From the weekly report of the City Inspector it appears that the aggregate of deaths in the city during the week ending Aug. 26, were 608, viz: 95 men, 101 women, 218 boys and 194 girls—a decrease of nine from the mortality of the previous week, and of forty-nine as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased, 372 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Cholera infantum 85, infantile convulsions 54, consumption 57, infantile marasmus 71, diarrhea 34, dysentery 31, inflammation of the lungs 23, measles 10, typhus fever 8, deaths from external causes 34—among which are reported 14 deaths from old age, 5 drowned, 4 killed by accidents. There were 79 deaths in the institutions, and 36 interments in Potter's Field.

The Fire Commissioners held their regular tri-weekly session yesterday afternoon, with a full board. The proceedings were unmarked by any business of an important nature, except that the report of the committee who held the examination into the firemen's fight, on the 20th inst., was confirmed, and both Engine Companies, Nos. 6 and 41, were accordingly declared disbanded. The anticipated election for the Board of Assistant Engineers did not come off, and it was very difficult to account for the fact. The board passed a resolution, however, determining the duties of said Assistant Engineers, when appointed. After some further minor business the board adjourned to Wednesday afternoon.

A frightful accident occurred on the Long Island Railway, yesterday morning, by which several persons were killed and many were wounded. An up-train was run into by a down-train at a point on the road not far from Jamaica. The engines were smashed, the cars wrecked, the passengers frightened, maimed or killed, and confusion reigned for hours.

Coroner COLLIN yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of EDWARD C. ANDREWS, who died from injuries received on the night of Sunday, the 25th instant, by leaping out of a window at the Union-place Hotel while under the influence of delirium tremens. The jury in their verdict censured Dr. GEORGE NEWBY, the physician of deceased, for issuing a certificate of death which the facts did not justify, and also asked for reformation in the City Inspector's Department in reference to the loose manner in which burial certificates are granted.

An accident, fortunately not very serious, occurred yesterday on the Hudson River Railroad, near Tarrytown. By the breaking of an axle five or six cars were thrown from the track, and the engine was badly smashed. One man, who, it is said, was "catching a ride," had a leg and an arm broken. None others were injured.

The price of Gold yesterday, 144, same as on Saturday. The Gold held in the Bank of New-York has decreased three and a half millions, from the indisposition of money-lenders and others to hold certified checks on the Bank since the recent irregularities. The Currency Deposits at Bank have increased almost eight millions. The Government Stocks steady; Railways ½@1 ℔ cent. weaker than on Saturday.

At the live stock markets there is a full supply of beef cattle, generally of poor quality, however. Prices have fallen ½c.@1c. ℔ lb., net, on most grades. The yards were not cleared out yesterday. Sheep are also in full supply, and cheaper than last week. Veal calves are not abundant, and prices have advanced a little. Milch cows have arrived less freely. Live hogs are more abundant, but prices remain firm.

A fair inquiry prevailed for the principal kinds of produce and merchandise yesterday at generally firmer, but irregular prices. The freight market was inactive.

The Mississippi State Convention—Progress of Reconstruction.

The Mississippi Constitutional Convention has done its business with dispatch, and has adjourned *sine die*. The scant telegraphic reports of its proceedings do not give us a very definite idea of the spirit which animated it. Nothing has been transmitted respecting its debates. All that we know of its acts of general importance is that it passed an ordinance declaring the ordinance of secession null and void—prohibited slavery in the State for all time to come—devolved upon the next Legislature to provide by law "for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from heir sudden emancipation"—adopted memorials praying the government to remove negro troops from the State, and for the pardon of JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gov. CLARK—and designated the first Monday in October for the election of Congressmen, members of the State Legislature and State officers. This list is meagre enough, but its general look is favorable.

The declaration that the secession ordinance is null and void involves an absolute abandonment of the doctrine of the right of secession. A simple repeal of the ordinance would have been a recognition of its original validity. In fact the ordinance would have been valid if State action could possibly have made it so. It was regularly passed, with only fifteen dissenting votes, in a constitutional convention duly elected and organized. All that could possibly render it a nullity is the fact that it was in contravention to the Constitution of the United States. The fact that the present convention pronounces it a nullity commits the State of Mississippi to the true principle that there is no such thing as a State's cutting itself loose from the National Government. It is a full and final acknowledgement that the Federal Constitution, both of right and in fact—both *de jure* and *de facto*—is supreme. More than this, on that score, it is impossible to ask.

The constitutional amendment, declaring that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State"—adopted by the strong vote of eighty-six to eleven—is also completely satisfactory. It is the regular formula debarring slavery long ago adopted by the Free States; and the English language can afford no more comprehensive and effective guarantee of freedom.

The chief concern here in the North was respecting the safeguards that should be provided for the freedmen. It has been taken for granted that secession and slavery would be repudiated, for that was a palpable necessity of the situation; but there was doubt what *status* would be given to the freedmen, and what safeguards of their rights would be established. That doubt, possibly, has not been settled. It is true, that if the legislature faithfully fulfills the duties assigned it by the convention respecting this matter, there will be no room for complaint. But why was so important a matter left so entirely to the faithfulness or unfaithfulness of legislators? The prime object of a constitution is to secure certain natural and fundamental rights, against all chances of legislative unfaithfulness—indeed to place them quite beyond the reach of legislative discretion. The free black man is as much entitled to have his rights under fixed constitutional protection as the free white man. The convention, in the present social confusion, may have acted wisely in not undertaking to prescribe in detail what shall be the civil relations of the two races; but we see no reason why it should not, at least, have set up certain general barriers for the protection of the weaker race, which that class of legislators who consider that "the black man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect," would be compelled to observe.

If the slavery of the black man was so high a concern that it could not be left entirely to the discretion of the Legislature, but had to be specially provided for and guarded in the old constitution of Mississippi, it is difficult to see why the freedom of the black man has been the object of any less care. We should have supposed that the knowledge of the fact that the National Government is bound to see that the race which it has freed, and which was always faithful to it, is not oppressed or wronged, would have stimulated the convention to have given some substantial pledge that no such oppression or wrong could or should be practiced under the State Government it is so anxious to restore. In this default of the convention, the action of the Legislature itself must be waited for. We trust that the Legislature will utterly demolish the old black code, and that all its new enactments, respecting the freedmen, will be such as will satisfy all their reasonable friends and the government at Washington. This will be realized if the Legislature performs in good faith what the convention has enjoined upon it. Yet the convention itself ought to have set its own hands to the work, and have done enough to make a sure thing of it.

As respects the memorial against garrisoning the State with negro troops, the government will no doubt comply with it just as soon as it is satisfied that the State is loyal enough, and sufficiently well disposed to the freedmen, to require no further military regulation. When that time comes, all troops will be withdrawn. Until then, there is no good reason for withdrawing those of one color and keeping those of another. The great concern of Mississippi should be to so accredit itself as to get clear of every soldier at the earliest day possible. The other memorial, praying for the freedom of the rebel President and the rebel Governor of the State, will hardly furnish any new reasons for such an act, and will carry very little weight. But when it comes to hand, it will be an object of much curiosity, as indicating better than anything we now have the real spirit and *animus* of the convention. Is the President asked to extend his pardon to JEFFERSON DAVIS because he is an innocent man, or because he is a guilty man who repents, or because he is a guilty man who does not repent? We want to see this convention's estimate of the arch-traitor, because it will help us to an estimate not of him, but of the convention itself.

The "City of Brotherly Love."

We are informed that the Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloon closed yesterday, and we desire to accord our meed of praise to our sister city, the "City of Brotherly Love'," for the beneficent work she has done for our soldiers through this institution. Twelve hundred thousand soldiers, on their passage through the city, during the last four years, have been entertained and refreshed. No matter what State they were from, they were welcome. No matter at what hour of the day or night they arrived, they found the doors open and the hot coffee and cakes provided. We doubt not that hundreds of lives have been saved, as hundreds of thousands of brave men have been strengthened, encouraged and cheered by the warm and friendly treatment they received at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. Even though the individual benefactions were small, they were invaluable; and have caused the greater part of the Union army to entertain a kindly and grateful feeling for Philadelphia. Much of the labor was done by noble-hearted women, who never grew weary in well doing while there was work to be done. Philadelphia deserves to be known as the "City of Sisterly Love."

We give our praise all the more freely, inasmuch as we of New-York have nothing to boast of in this matter ourselves. It was not till the administration of Gov. FENTON, or nearly the close of the war, that we began to make any decent provision for the entertainment of the soldiers who were temporarily detained in our city—on their passage to or from the field. In this we have, to our discredit, been behind almost every other American city. Many of them, it must be confessed, have done well, but Philadelphia has surpassed them all. May she grow and flourishr!

Business Affairs and Prospects.

The extraordinary activity and magnitude of business and trade in New-York at the present time is far beyond any anticipations that had been entertained of it in any quarter. The increase is with the West as well as with the South, with the regions adjacent to the metropolis as well as with our most distant territories. The enlargement is in every branch of activity, in the importation and jobbing of all varieties of goods, in manufacturing industries, in mechanical works, and, to a limited extent, in house-building and ship-building. It has already started steamboat lines—many of them entirely new—to nearly every available port on the vast seaboard of the Southern States. It is on a sound footing; for it is based upon the interchange and actual delivery of the products and staples of one section for the commodities of another. We are receiving in unprecedented quantity the cotton of the South; and the indications from Western Europe are that we shall find market for heavy exportations of the cereals of the West.

We do not think this activity is spasmodic, or that it will prove temporary. It certainly is not so as regards the interchange with the Western States. Stocks of goods throughout the West have been, and still are, very low. The high prices that have ruled during the last two or three years have induced country merchants to be very sparing in their purchases, and have enabled them to empty their shelves of the accumulations of years. They are now able to purchase freely, and circumstances indicate their willingness to act up to the measure of their ability. The purchase of machinery, engines, &c., for the same section, has been limited during the past four years, because of the diversion of public attention to warlike pursuits; but now that the vital energies of the West are turned in all their volume to peaceful industry and material development, the demands for available and valuable machinery must grow still greater. Applying these arguments to the States of the South, we must come to analogous conclusions. The South was swept bare of every sort of goods during the war; and its working machinery, its railroads and their rolling stock, its steamboats, &c., were in great part destroyed. All that was left it were its staple crops; but, as it is now proved to possess these in heavy quantity, they will enable it to supply itself with everything else; and while to this port alone the imports of cotton from the South average 20,000 bales a week, we may be sure of a correspondingly great export to the same section of fabrics, merchandise, machinery, and general commodities. The most active business now and throughout the autumn months, will not supply the wants of the West and South; and there is little doubt that the exports of the staples of both these sections, during the same time, will more than equal in value all that we may be able to send them.

As regards our foreign commerce, there are the same reasons for anticipating its healthy, regular and profitable condition, as apply to intersectional trade, namely: an approximate correspondence between the value of exports and imports. The importations thus far in the new fiscal year are not equal to the demand, and considerable draughts continue to be made on the stock of foreign merchandise in bond. We do not look for a diminution, but for an increase in foreign imports, during the Fall months; but at the same time we shall certainly have a great increase in our exports of American products.

A Year Ago.

Precisely a year ago to-day, the Democratic Convention met at Chicago, which, two days later, nominated Major-Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for the Presidency. The whole thing—caucus, convention, candidates—has been so utterly exploded, the scheme suffered such ruinous overthrows at the polls, that already we can consider its fate in the light of long-past history.

The convention made mistakes enough to have killed a good cause, and its own bad one was accordingly swamped more speedily and effectually than its bitterest enemy had previously supposed it could be. Among these errors, speaking from a merely material point of view, as a matter of ordinary tact and management, was its scheme of putting up a war candidate on a peace platform. It was mounting a Dahlgren smooth-bore in a cock-boat. It was worse than the mingled pistols and petticoats of the farce at Irwinsville.

An American Major-General in the regular army, in the midst of the full fervor of deadly war, would be supposed to claim the suffrages of his countrymen for deeds done, battles won, glory gained, for the country's cause. But MCCLELLAN'S friends spiked his only gun by pronouncing his own deeds a failure. They struck his stump-orators dumb, and, instead of carrying their candidate through as a soldier against a civilian, as a General who would be the fittest leader of the nation in its times of danger; instead of showing him as a military hero, as "old ZACH. TAYLOR" was exhibited, successfully to the admiring people, the friends of the great warrior made him doff the lion and assume the lamb.

The absurdity of trying to force through an untra peace platform, when a little covering of the cloven foot would have been infinitely more successful, as well as more creditable to the wire-pullers who manipulated the convention, is also strikingly apparent, now that we look at the whole political campaign in retrospect. But it is not entirely of these errors and blunders that we care to speak. It is rather of the severity of the calamity which befell the platform and party. They suffered a Waterloo defeat at the polls in November. The destruction was total and remediless. It was death, with no resurrection to be hoped for. The mourners, having worn their weeds for the customary year, are now looking about for consolation elsewhere, and hope to set their affection on some object not promising so speedy a demise.

CONCERNING BURIAL PERMITS.—From a communication elsewhere printed, it will be seen that the City Inspector's Department feels aggrieved at our animadversions upon its carelessness in intrusting the responsible duty of issuing burial permits to undertakers instead of to experienced physicians belonging to that bureau. We see nothing in the explanation of the City Inspector which requires a modification of the views we have expressed. The agent of that functionary is shown by the testimony to have granted a permit in a case where the provisions of the law clearly requiring the *direct and indirect cause of death* to be stated, were not complied with. Our opinion that the duty of issuing these permits should be placed upon a competent and intelligent physician is therefore strengthened.

Our views in this matter seem to have been concurred in by the Coroner's Jury who had under consideration the case upon which our remarks were based. They censure the pliant physician for giving a certificate as to the cause of death which was contrary to the facts; and we hope the ridiculously small penalty of a fine of $50 imposed by the law will in his case be enforced. They also call the attention of the City Inspector's Department to the loose way in which this entire business of issuing burial permits is conducted, and ask for a reform.

Without tending to reflect unjustly upon the department over which Mr. BOOLE presides, we are compelled to hold to our opinion that this important matter of granting burial permits is not beset with such restrictions as the security of life in a city like ours demands.

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.—We have a brief but pointed communication to-day from a Captain in our mercantile marine service, to which we invite attention. Referring to the admirable discipline and management which prevailed on board the steamer *City of Glasgow* on the recent occasion of her destruction by fire, our correspondent points out that the seamen employed on first-class British steamers are tried and experienced hands, most of them long attached to the vessel. In the case of American steamers of the same class, they are *manned* anew almost every trip. The hands are prepaid and overpaid, and an inferior class of seamen, as a general rule, are found in the service. There is no question—humiliating as the confession is—that we are still far behind in this essential feature of the merchant service. It needs complete reform before we can take our legitimate place in mercantile marine enterprise. The discipline and experience acquired by the large body of men discharged from the navy ought to form a good basis for a thorough improvement. It will be a shame and disgrace to us if advantage is not taken of the opportunity to make a thorough revolution in the service.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.—The slaughter on the Long Island Railroad yesterday differs so slightly from those reported daily from every quarter of the compass, that it would hardly invite a paragraph but for the reported behavior of the officials of the road in the presence of the mangled corpses of their victims. We are assured on authority which we are not permitted to doubt, that the conductors and engineers of the trains, after the collision, had a mutual handshaking over their fortunate escape; which was further enlivened by facetious remarks upon the plight in which the passengers were placed by the collision. We should think there *would be* some limit to public endurance in the matter of the horrible and deliberate murders. But it almost seems as if the people had got to that point of stolid indifference in regard to railroad and steamboat management, when they can endure anything—*even to be jeered at* by the ruffians whose hellish recklessness almost invariably causes these disasters. The conviction and hanging of a few score such officials as those of the Long Island road would be beneficial. But it appears nobody can be troubled with the duty of prosecuting. And thus the massacres accumulate from day to day and hour to hour.

The Paris Bourse.

This noble edifice, which answers to the English title of "Exchange," but the literal translation of which is the "Purse," was commenced in 1808, previous to which the merchants of Paris at first held regular meetings at the Hotel Mazarin, the residence of LAW, the financier. During the Revolution they changed their place of meetings to the Church des Petits Peres, then to the Palais Royal, and next to a temporary building in the Rue Feydeau. The site then selected was offered by the suppression of the Convent des Filles de St. Thomas, and on the ground which it occupied the new Bourse was commenced.

The works proceeded with alacrity till 1814, when they were suspended, but were afterward resumed, and the edifice completed in 1826. The great room in the interior is 116 feet in length by 76 feet in breadth, is of the doric order, and surrounded by arcades. In this room the brokers and merchants meet. It is richly ornamented with sculpture, and adorned with monochrome paintings in imitation of bas-reliefs, the figures of which are about ten feet in height. The pavement of this room, which will hold 2,000 persons, is of white marble. At its eastern end is a circular space, railed off, for the convenience of the agents de change, who alone are admitted within it. To the right are rooms for the committee and syndicate of the agents de change, and les courtiers de commerce. On the left a grand staircase leads to a spacious gallery, supported by doric columns, and to the hall of the Tribunal de Commerce.

Other public offices are located on the second floor. Ladies were formerly admitted to the Bourse, as well as men, but from their excessive gambling in the funds, are not allowed to enter during business hours. They can, however, procure admission by obtaining a special license, which is never refused. This sumptuous edifice may serve as a model for all buildings of like nature all over the world. Its cost was nearly one million francs, or about $250,000.

J. H., JR.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Workingmen's Clubs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 1865.

A great problem through the English cities and towns, as in our own, is how to supply the working classes with amusement and pleasant occupation, and yet not endanger their morals.

The passion for amusement is, of course, one of the great facts of human society, a propensity so strong as to outweigh often all considerations of prudence or obligations of morality. With that is connected the appetite for alcoholic stimulus, and the excessive indulgence which has brought such woes on mankind, and yet which is so universal and natural, that the restraint has to be guided by the most wise and careful principles.

All know the difficulties about the amusements of the poor and laboring classes, especially in any country blessed by Anglo-Saxon rule. The Continental governments—particularly the arbitrary—will neglect anything sooner than providing for the enjoyment of their subjects. All the experience of centuries, and the most complete art of careful regulation are applied to make the leisure time of the citizens pass gaily and agreeably, and to cause them to forget the more substantial advantages of which they are bereft.

But with us and the English, government has nothing whatever to do with amusements, except to furnish the police.

We are left to our singularly meagre invention in this direction; and in English towns, as well as in New-York, the poor and the laborers are delivered up mostly to the mercies of the liquor-shops.

London, however, is making great progress in this matter of amusements. The beautiful Sydenham Palace, with its gardens, its fountains, and museums of art and manufacture, its conservatories, and illustrations of science, and grand oratorios, reached by cheap trains, is furnishing a delightful enjoyment to all classes.

Then the Zoological Gardens, the British Museum, the parks and cheap picture galleries, and the low-priced excursions continually offered to the people, to all sorts of pleasant places, are forming a most dangerous competition in London to the influence of the taverns and liquor-houses.

For it is the uniform experience of Europe that the higher enjoyments diminish the lower; that near an open park, or cheap exhibition like that of the Crystal Palace, or Zoological Gardens, or picture-gallery, hard drinking is not so rife, and the rum-shops do not thrive. And so if, as in Germany, there be "beer-gardens" with music, where men take their families, intoxication will not be so common, for the presence of women and children makes the whole more social, and less a place for "soaking" or hard drinking.

But in the most of the English towns the laborer finds his club, his picture gallery, his concert, his political associates and his newspapers in the porter-house or tavern. He must drink there, and usually drinks hard. He has every inclination to, and there is nothing to tempt him the other way. We all know what his home is; and we can fully understand that the rum-shop soon comes to have a complete control over him, and that here his character is ruined and his family beggared.

The attempt has been frequently made to open near these rum-shops, some free reading-room or attractive place for the working men, and these have uniformly accomplished great good. But as independent enterprises they could not stand a moment before the competition of the liquor-shops. They are like missions, or chapels—something offered *from above* to the workingmen—not something which has arisen among them.

What has been needed is some reading-room or club which the workingmen themselves should form, and in which they should take a responsible part, and for which they should pay.

In our New-England States, as is well known, the workingmen have formed Lyceums, which have become centres of considerable intellectual life. But these workingmen of the British towns are a much lower class of men, and the experience has been, that usually if the formation of a club was left entirely to them, they made great blunders, and wrecked the whole enterprise; moreover, they could seldom raise all the funds necessary for the foundation.

There accordingly has been started in London a Workingmen's Club and Institute Union, under the Secretaryship of Rev. H. HOLLY. This association, founded some two years since, has aimed especially at calling meetings of workingmen, inducing them to form clubs, supplying them with the forms and rules which experience has shown to be the best and most practical, taking a part through their council in the management, and appropriating a certain minor amount to the support of the club, though the great proportion of the expenses were to be met by the subscriptions of the members.

Sometimes no appropriation is called for from the Central Society; only their advice and the stimulus they could give to the work are requested.

Through the exertions of this association hundreds of Workingmen's Clubs have been started all over England, many of which are in a most flourishing condition and doing a vast amount of good in checking intemperance. I visited one in Camden Town (London) which had about one thousand members, paying, I think, four cents each a week. They had a good house, with reading and smoking-rooms, a hall for concerts and discussions and exhibitions, and rooms for classes and lessons.

The club in Scarborough has also over 1,000 members. It provides a gymnasium, a room for chess, draughts and dominoes; a reading-room and library, smoking-room, &c. The subscription is only two cents a week. Of this club a workingman writes: "Our club, though it has been in operation but a few weeks, has wrought such a blessed result that there is scarcely a street or a poor man's house in Scarborough but what has felt its cheering, happy and peaceful influence. Here are two significant facts. The wives of our laboring population are rejoicing in the establishment of the clubs, and those who thrive on the vices of the people are praying that the club may soon be burned to the ground."

Since its establishment there had been but one case for three months on the police records of "drunk and disorderly," while before that time there were one or more every day. This club has also a bowling alley in the basement.

A large club has been formed in Soho, London. The foundation is thus described in the papers of the Union:

> "Early in the present year a leading article in the *Builder*, favorably noticing the Union, was read by several workingmen in the neighborhood of Soho, and they resolved at once to write to its Secretary. The result was a conference between them and a deputation from the council, at which they stated the wants and wishes of the workingmen of their district in a way at once so striking and touching, that the interview forms one of the most interesting events in the transactions of the society. There were none of them abstainers, and some had been hard drinkers, but they describe the longing which workingmen felt, after a hard day's toil from 6 o'clock in the morning, for the refreshment of social intercourse, and among the younger men for some kind of games during some part of the evening, dwelling at the same time on the want of accommodation in their own homes. They referred to the practice, so prevalent among them, of standing at the street corners for a little chat, often till their toes were half frozen, rather than go into the public house, or when their money was all gone; and said they knew of scores of men who would gladly join a workingmen's club at once, and pay 2d. a week, giving their labor to fit it up, if only they were helped by having the materials found for them, and the rent of a house guaranteed. Ultimately, the chairman of the council agreed to guarantee the rent (£45) of a suitable house, which they named, at No. 24 Crown-street Soho, and gave them £10 toward the preliminary expenses."

In Brighton, there are already six clubs. Lectures are occasionally given in the rooms and entertainments of a popular character. A penny bank has been established in connection with one. The total cost of founding one club was only $150.

The experience of the "Union" shows them that it is not generally advisable to make the club an eating-house, though tea and coffee are often furnished. They find that public discussions are a very attractive feature, which will often interest a tired workman when a lecture or class would not. The experiment of theatrical exhibitions has, in one or two instances, broken up the clubs.

The great object, however, is to make the club a place of sociality and amusement. The clubs often get up excursions and have cricket-games in the country.

The effects of these enterprises are everywhere admitted to be most happy in checking intoxication and in diminishing temptation to the men of the laboring classes.

The "Union" is evidently doing a most valuable work. Among its managers are Lord LYTTLETON, Rev. Mr. MAURICE, W. M. MILL, Esq., Rev. Mr. HANSARD, and others.

Something of this kind, we trust, may yet be tried in our large cities, where we have absolutely nothing of a virtuous kind for the amusement of the working classes.

C. L. B.

NOTES.

—It has often been said that the English language is preëminently conspicuous for its power of strong expression, for exaggerated objurgation, and a capacity of swear far beyond any other known tongue. We have tried it (mentally) and found it wanting; in fact, its utmost is ridiculously tame and ineffective when applied to the inexpressible abomination that smites and disgusts and sickens the senses of those unfortunates who pass in the Hudson River Railway cars the infected locality of Fortieth-street, or thereabouts, on the Eleventh-avenue. Precisely what this awful stench comes from we do not know, and if trustworthy legs and a decent regard for the sense of scent do not fail us we never mean to know. Rather than endure that—whatever it is—again, we should prefer to go to Albany by way of Boston. We have heard that the offence arises from a boiling establishment; but where on or under the earth anything can be found to boil that will give out such—well, we can't begin to describe it—we cannot imagine. Any even half civilized community, excepting this, would sink, blow up, burn down, or in some way abate such an awful thing. But we are too civilized to be decent. Those uncountryfied people who suppose that this concern—whatever it is—is a place where living skunks are pressed to death for their oil, are mistaken; such an establishment alongside of this would be like Farini's renowned cologne manufactory beside the sweetness of the Rhine at that city, as described by the sensitive but spiteful author of the "Ancient Mariner."

—It is a great pity that modern civilization (is it not modern degeneracy?) has abolished the whipping-post, the stocks and the ball-and-chain gang—for this reason: up and down Broadway, and in other public thoroughfares, we find great, brawny, able-bodied men, or things that have the outward semblance of men, not only peddling candies and peanuts, but actually dawdling up and down those shocking little baby images, in red and black costume, that teeter at the end of elastic strings fixed to their heads. Now a fellow, with a full complement of limbs, with eyes, and the robust health that most of them evidently enjoy, who would thus outrage manliness, ought to have a boatswain's dozen every morning, sweep the streets in the shackle of ball and chain all day, and sit in the stocks all night. Cannot the legitimate apple-women find enough cast-off petticoats to put these libels on humanity in proper costume?

—On a certain wedding occasion that we have read of, a pecky and inquisitive old lady, who came without invitation, bustled up to the bride and queried: "So, yew air goin to be marrid? Keep house, eh? Goin to have a girl, I spose?" The expectant bride, quite dumbfounded at such a question, stammered through her blushes that she really could not say whether it would be a girl or a boy. But we vote for boys; for see here: "Mrs. Senator KATE CHASE SPRAGUE, following the example of more common people, has a baby, a boy about five weeks old. Mrs. SPRAGUE'S mother-in-law presented her with $500,000 *for having a boy*, and settled $100,000 on the fortunate little stranger." The Scripture says "the laborer is worthy of his hire," but isn't half a million rather extravagant pay for such a performance, especially with milk at ten cents a quart?

—We would again remind the public that convenient wrappers are on sale at all the post-offices North and South. They have proved to be very acceptable to the people, and their use is becoming universal. They answer for papers sent to Europe as well as for this country.

—Young KETCHUM stated that his "liabilities" amounted to about $4,000,000. Since then people have been inquiring which were the greatest, his liabilities or his stealabilities.

—The tendency of instruction in too many of American Schools of Law is toward a merely academic method. Young men are shown how to read law as a science, but are not trained enough in the art of doing the things which are required from a lawyer. Arrangements have been made at Yale Law School for a course of lectures by gentlemen active in practice, and invited from different places, with a view to give a more practical view of the actual work of the profession than is within the power of professors devoted altogether to college duty.

—The negroes of Alexandria are to have a tournament forthwith. They have held horses for the *Le Noir Faineants*, and the Front de Bouefs, and the Bayards, and the Godfreys and the Saladins of the white F. F. V.'s long enough, and now, on their own account, they are going to tilt. With their tortuous trotters in real greaves, and their kinky caputs in absolute helmets, with lance and sword and mailed steed, ("mail-ed" in two syllables, if you please,) they are going forth to the joust, just as soon as the affair can be arranged. Whatever their colors, or scarfs, or pennons may be, we know not—these are yet valied in the awful future. But there will be a field to rival Ashby de la Zouche; there will be heralds and pursuivants, and armorers, and men-at-arms, and esquires, and challengers, and grave-wigged judges, and beauty—why, of course, lots of it; robust and fragile, fair (in comparison,) and then over all will darkle the deep brunette, so deep that the brunette will be "darkness visible;" and, of course, there will be a queen of beauty, (photographed by B. or F.; single copies, 25 cents, $1 per dozen,) and she will "rain influence and adjudge the prize." And why not? Our sable brother is acknowledged to be a shrewd imitator; and if he has seen, in by-gone days, the spindle-shanked chivalry of old Virginia riding cock-a-horse, and making believe they were WALTER SCOTT's buffers, why should not Sambo give recitations? Verily. Go on, gentle colored Knights, and show the white folks what you can do.

—"An apt quotation is better than an original idea," said some old book-worm, whose name we never heard, or if heard have forgotten; but a butchered quotation is not to be endured. For instance, a cotemporary prints:

> "Like HALLECK's Connecticut Yankee, he
> 'Would shake hands with a King, upon his throne,
> And think it kindness to His Majesty.'"

This is neither rhythm nor sense, and HALLECK has just cause for indignation. The full picture of the independent and impudent Yankee, of which the above is a broken echo, reads thus:

> "He would kiss a Queen till he raised a blister,
> With his arm round her neck and his old felt hat on;
> Would address a King by the title of 'Mister,'
> And ask him the *price* of the throne that he sat on."

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—The accommodation heretofore afforded to Artemas Ward at Dodworth's Hall having proved insufficient, he commenced his farewell series of lectures at this establishment last evening. The test was too much for even Mr. HARRISON's commodious saloon. Before the lecturer had reached the stage, a notice had to be put on the doors that there was but "standing room," and even this was not very easy to find.

The substance of Mr. WARD's lecture is mainly the same as last season, spiced, however, with new "stories," and with those quaint references to things in general which make the dish he offers so acceptable to the miscellaneous palate. Its precise geographical value has never been discussed. The task happily remains for the learned societies of England, and we commend it to them with the assurance that they will find it more than ordinarily amusing.

Mr. WARD was received with frequent peals of applause. His success was unmistakable, and deservedly so. In a quiet way, he accomplishes all that a mirthful audience should require. To quote his own words, "no family should be without him."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN commenced their new—and, as we hear, last—engagement at this theatre last night, in "Henry the VIIIth" and the "Jealous Wife." The pieces presented on the occasion were the same, appropriately, as on the occasion of their first appearance last season. Appropriately, because in them these truly great artists won their success and gained the right to retrace it. We do not think that *Wolsey* is Mr. KEAN's best part, but as he interprets it there is a steady significance of nature, and a progress toward an inevitable culmination which cannot be ignored. The interest is so individual, self-controlled and intense, that we feel the necessity even of the somewhat abrupt, and certainly overwhelming, ending. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell on a performance which is already fresh in the memory of our readers. Both Mr. and Mrs. KEAN were excellent.

An act from the "Jealous Wife" concluded the evening's entertainment. To-night Mr. KEAN will appear in the play of "Louis XI." Such of our readers who have not seen this remarkable impersonation should certainly avail themselves of the opportunity of now doing so. The modern stage cannot boast of another piece of acting so wonderfully minute, interesting and powerful.

During the brief recess the theatre has been redecorated, and now presents a handsome appearance. The attendance, we are glad to add, was all that the best friends of the drama could desire—probably a little more than they would ask on all occasions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

MAILS TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

Postmaster-General DENNISON has to-day accepted the tender of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, ALLAN MCLANE, President, for the mail steamship contract between San Francisco and China, via Honolulu with Sandwich Islands, authorized by act of Congress approved Feb. 17, 1865. The tender of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was the only one received for the service. The compensation therefor is $500,000 per annum for the performance of twelve round trips between San Francisco and Hong Kong, China, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and Kanagawa, in Japan. The company are to build for the service four first-class American side-wheel steamships of from 3,500 to 4,000 tons burden each, government measurement, to be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted to seagoing steamships of first-class. The first steamer to leave San Francisco, with the mails for Japan and China, on or before the 1st day of January, 1867, and the term of contract to be ten years from date of sailing of first steamer from the port.

This is one of the most important events of the day, and inaugurates a new era in the commerce of our country. With this line of steamships regularly established, and the completion of the Pacific Railway, which will now become an absolute necessity, we become the masters of commerce, and New-York becomes the great commercial emporium of the world. Foreseeing these results as accruing from the establishment of such a line of steamships as was contracted for to-day, Postmaster-General DENNISON, in his report to Congress last Winter, suggested its importance, and an act was thereupon passed authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the mail service above set forth. Remarking upon this great enterprise, the Postmaster-General says: "There are other ocean routes besides the one to Brazil, which can be safely and profitably occupied by American lines of mail steamers; among which the route between San Francisco, Japan and China, at present unoccupied by foreign mail packets, is, perhaps, the most important in a commercial point of view, and may be made available in securing to us a large participation in the commerce of the East, the greater portion of which is now enjoyed by Great Britain through her mail steamship connections via Suez in the Indian Ocean and China Seas. The central position of the United States between Eastern Asia and Western Europe, affording routes but little longer, if any, than those now traversed between these distant regions, aided by the superior expedition of railway transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will furnish such facilities as will make their adoption a practical necessity for the commercial intercourse between Europe and the populous countries of Eastern Asia. These considerations and others, which will readily suggest themselves, render it important that the Pacific routes properly belonging to us should be occupied by American mail steamers, the profits of which, with the addition of a small subsidy for the mail service, would justify the establishment of one or more steamship lines which would be remunerative to the proprietors."

THE PLUNDERING OF SOLDIERS.

The court-martial for the trial of Paymaster WEBB has just closed its labors. During its progress some strange disclosures were made of the scandalous manner in which an unscrupulous set of sharpers in this city conspire with the disbursing officers of the government to defraud our brave soldiers out of their hard earnings. A Jew who was dismissed the service for defrauding the government at the beginning of the war, but has since been doing business here and holding somewhat suspicious relations with some of the disbursing officers of the government was put on the witness stand and made to testify that he himself had purchased no less than eight hundred books of soldiers; that the aggregate amount of these was $400,000. After a good deal of equivocation, he also confessed that the lowest rate of discount at which he took any of them was ten per cent, which taking as the average, would give him the nice little sum of $40,000 alone. This, however, is only one among the many devices in this good city for fleecing the soldiers. That such things should be carried on under the very shadow of the government, and in a city full of detectives, whose business it is to protect our soldiers, is a burning shame. No doubt the Jew considers them legitimate transactions, and that he may corrupt disbursing officers and share with them his ill-gotten gains, without the slightest fear of punishment. The check books were given to the soldier in payment of bounty, and as a means of protecting him against sharpers, as well as inducing economy. They were made payable by the Paymaster of the regiment to which the soldier belonged, and only to the soldier himself. This was believed to be sufficient against swindlers and sharpers, and would have been if the Paymasters had performed their duty properly, and it is very well understood that no claim agent or broker would have dared to purchase them without a previous understanding with the Paymaster, for without that they would be valueless in his hands. It is sad to think that while the good and benevolent are doing all in their power to care for and send the soldier home comfortable, there should be so large a class in the community here ready to strip him of his last dollar, and that the very worst of this class should be found in collusion with officers who are paid by the government to render the soldier protection. We understand that Gen. WELLS intends to follow up this matter, and it could not be in better hands.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT is not expected to return for some time yet; probably two weeks.

OUR FINANCES.

We learn authoritatively that the government's financial condition is easy, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will be enabled to meet all demands with the means he has at his command. No statement of the public debt will be made of the first of September, nor will there be a statement hereafter oftener than once in two months, so that the next statement of the public debt will appear on the 1st day of October ensuing.

A COLORED TOURNAMENT.

Great preparations are making by the colored people of Alexandria for a grand tournament to come off on the 31st. It is expected to exceed anything that has taken place on this side of the river in style and decoration.

THE GENERALS MUSTERED OUT.

The order mustering out certain Major and Brigadier-Generals, which we telegraphed to the TIMES last Friday evening, is undergoing some revision in the War Department. The name of Gen. MILLER has been stricken out of the order by direction of the President, and the name of Gen. BRAGG was struck off by order of the Secretary of War. These two Generals are, therefore, yet in the service. A number of other Generals are to be included in the order when completed, which will be done in a few days.

PROMOTION OF GEN. TORBERT.

Gen. TORBERT has just been brevetted a Brigadier in the regular army, for meritorious services in the field, While in command of the Winchester district, in the valley, he, by his conciliatory course, gave general satisfaction to both parties, and did much to promote a better understanding and more generous feeling among the people. He has just been relieved from duty at Winchester, and transferred to the more important command of the District of Norfolk, headquarters at Norfolk. Gen. AYERS succeeds to the command of the post at Winchester, where a very small force of troops remain.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF LEE FROM THE TRIAL.

The reason assigned by those who ought to know for the withdrawal of the names of ROBERT E. LEE and several others, from the charge of conspiracy with WIRZ, is that these persons are actually or constructively in the custody of the United States, but not on trial.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day decided that while under the terms of a will the legatee can demand of the executor the delivery of gold, he cannot be held to receive a legacy of money merely, for in that case the executor would be discharged by a payment in currency. It must, therefore, be treated as a specific legacy, the clear value in currency of which at the time the legatee received it would be taxable. When an allowance over and above the valuation of a specific legacy on which the tax had been paid is afterward realized by the sale of such specific legacy, such advance is regarded as neither taxable legacy nor income.

MRS. HUNTER CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs. R. M. T. HUNTER had a protracted interview with President JOHNSON to-day, with reference to the release of her husband.

Intercession was also made by Ex-Gov. JOSEPH BROWN and LINTON STEPHENS in behalf of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

BASE BALL.

The base ball tournament was inaugurated here today by a grand match between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Nationals, the champions of this city. At least 10,000 persons witnessed the exciting performances, including a large number of ladies and distinguished personages. The Athletics were the victors. Score: 87 to 12. They batted splendidly, making 19 home runs—an unprecedented number. The Nationals afterward handsomely entertained their visiting friends with a complimentary supper. The speeches and toasts were numerous, and the friendly demonstrations enthusiastic. To-morrow the Atlantics, of New-York, the present champions of the United States, will play with the Nationals. The Athletics play the Pastimes, of Baltimore, on Tuesday, returning home the same evening. They won many friends here by their gentlemanly conduct.

Murder in Concord, Mass.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

In Concord, Mass., last week, a young man named MICHAEL MCMANUS was found dead on the scaffold of a barn, with a bullet wound through his head. BRYNE MCDONALD, the uncle of MCMANUS, has been arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the deed.

Sinking of the Schooner Kate.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 28.

The schooner *Kate*, with a cargo of corn, from New-York, while coming up the harbor on Saturday night, got in collision with the steamer *Ceres*, for New-York, and was so badly damaged that she sunk soon after reaching the wharf. The steamer proceeded without damage.

Caution to Passengers in the Fifth-avenue Stages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

A lady, who was relieved of her purse and twenty odd dollars in money in one of the above stages, wishes to give others, through your columns, the benefit of her experience. She was riding down town yesterday morning, accompanied by a gentleman. At the intersection of Broadway and Eleventh-street, a young gentleman, (?) neatly and fashionably attired in light Summer clothes, tall felt hat, elegant gold watch chain, &c., entered the stage. He seemed not over twenty, and might well have passed for an *habitué* of the Fifth-avenue or other fashionable quarter. On first entering he took his seat opposite the lady, but in a few moments changed it for one at her right side. Immediately he was quite absorbed in reading the New-York *Herald*, (strange these people always read the *Herald*,) which he held ostentatiously in his right hand. His left hand, toward the lady, was quite differently occupied. After about three minutes intent perusal of the *Herald*, he arose abruptly and alighted. No suspicion was excited. A few moments later the lady left the stage, opposite PIKE's, (optician,) and found to her dismay her pocket inside of her skirt had been emptied. Never was the operation more adroitly performed.

MORAL.—Look out for your pockets even in Fifth-avenue stages. VICTIM.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The Last Days of the Season—Curious Views—The Closing Ball—Boat Race—An Injured Innocent—The States—All Routes Stopped—An Interesting Case—Marvin, Leland, Morrissey & Co.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

Saratoga to-day presents more real attractions than at any time during the season. The parvenues, antiquated flirts, and people of questionable reputation, and many respectable people also, have had their day and vamosed the puebla, leaving behind the staid and amiable matrons and lovely maidens—"the golden mean." At the Union Hotel hop, Thursday night, a gentleman who is *au fait* in all these matters, says he never saw so many lovely girls in one assemblage before, and I fully coincide in his opinion. Congress Hall, the Clarendon, American, Columbian—indeed, every hotel and large boarding-house contributed to this wealth of beauty, loveliness and refinement; there was scarcely a homely woman present, and not one tawdrily dressed, something that cannot be said of any previous hop or ball at the Union or elsewhere. Now is the time for conquest: now is the time for young ladies and gents of limited or with a superabundance of means to make a short visit to Saratoga. The mountains, the hills and the dales, cities and towns have contributed something during the last three days toward making Saratoga what it has not been before—the paradise of lovely dames and mesdames. Where before the parlors were filled with a mixed multitude, now the company is select, and, to all outward appearances, unexceptionable—and more like the company met with in private drawing-rooms than what is usually encountered in the public parlors of hotels; an indescribable *manière d'être*, which is inseparable from high birth and breeding, pervades the very atmosphere. Any one doubting this had better come here and take a look some evening between 8 and 11 o'clock; but it is to be regretted that there are two young ladies here to one gentleman—so that there are not vests enough to go round. What a pity!

The town is again flooded with thieves. Scarcely a day passes but what some unfortunate wight loses his pocket-book, watch or diamond pin or ring—perhaps the whole of these articles at one time, as was the misfortune of a visitor last Friday night; but then he tried to sleep on the sidewalk.

A few days ago, Capt. WM. CROOK, of Boston, while laboring under temporary insanity, leaped from a window in the fourth story of the Mount Eagle Hotel to the ground, and was instantly killed. It is stated the deceased had begged of some friends to remain in the room with him, as he feared he could not resist the temptation to jump out of the window; but no one dared to comply with the request. Deceased was a sea Captain, and leaves a family in Massachusetts.

The body of the colored boy "TOM," missing since the fire at TERWILLIGER's store last week, was yesterday found under the ruins. From the position in which the body was found, it is supposed that while attempting to escape from the upper story, he was suffocated. There has been a wonderful sight of speculation by the *quid nuncs* as to what became of poor "TOM," and hundreds believed he had fired the store and ran away, until his remains were discovered, so prone is mankind to judge hastily and unjustly of their fellows. There was not the slightest foundation for the scandalous rumor in this case.

During the present week there has been quite a rush of celebrities, the best known being Gov. FENTON, of New-York, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, Major-Gens. PHILIP ST. GEORGE MCCOOK and HAZEN, besides a host of minor celebrities.

The Executive Committee of the United States Sanitary Commission met at Congress Hall early in the week, to decide upon some general plan for clearing up the business of the society, and to select suitable persons to write a history of the several branches of the work the organization has been engaged in during the last four years. Owing to the absence of two important members, the committee adjourned without completing all the business originally contemplated.

The last sensation announced is a boat race Monday evening on Saratoga Lake, for the champion's belt and a purse of $500. The parties entered are Messrs. PAGE, PIPENBROOK, GRAVES and MCKNOUN, of Albany.

The closing days of the season develop the animosities that have been nursed carefully all Summer. The hotel-keepers have made respectable fortunes, and can afford to quarrel, because they are, to a certain extent, independent, and a lively feeling of jealousy and rivalry seems to inflame the breasts of all. These difficulties developed yesterday in an injunction stopping work on the United States Hotel. There is a strong fight and a long one brewing between the proprietors of club houses, one individual being determined to monopolise all the business, if money influence will accomplish that end. The fight commenced here will, doubtless, be carried on with more spirit in New-York during the coming Fall and Winter, and some excitement may be confidently anticipated, as both parties to this controversy have not only an abundant supply of money, but strong and influential backers, socially and politically. The boarders at the different hotels very naturally sympathize with their respective landlords and club-house friends, and, accordingly, one hears at either hotel of "our hotel," "our club-house," spoken of as pat as if all were pecuniarily interested.

THE LAST BALL.

The last ball of the season was given last evening by the Messrs LELANDS in the Union Hotel dining hall. As its nomenclature indicates—"Grand fancy dress, military, civic and masquerade ball"—it was a nondescript affair; and, therefore, perhaps, the more enjoyable. As a masked or a fancy dress ball the thing was a failure; as a ball, *per se*, or of the mixed character indicated, it was a splendid success. The hall was well filled—some in civil, others in military costumes; of masquers and fancy dresses there were perhaps fifty of the 600 couple present. Had the ball been given as at first intended—purely and simply as a masquerade ball—much better satisfaction would have been given. Mrs. TAYLOR, the celebrated costumer, of No. 6 Bleecker-street, New-York, was on hand with an extensive wardrobe, comprising characteristic dresses from clown to the regalia of a King, or from a peasant girl to a Princess of the blood royal. But, when ladies found that few were likely to go in costume, the costumes was shunned, and her visit here proves not to be a very profitable one. The principal costumes were the following:

Mrs. ALLEN, of Providence, as Azzuzena, in Trovatore, made a splendid appearance.

Mrs. CARDENAS, New-York, amber-colored domino, trimmed with black lace.

Mrs HILBORN, New-York—White domino, trimmed with black lace.

Mrs. STANLEY, New-York—Domino, pink and slate color.

Mrs. TULLY, New-York—The same. Mr. TULLY took the character of Pedro, court clown, and acted it to perfection.

Major RUSSELL, New-York—Monk of St. Sebastian.

Another gentleman appeared as Claud Duval.

A Spanish gentleman as an French peasant.

Col. THOMPSON as a black friar.

Mr. EDWARDS as a white friar.

The Misses LELAND—Elder as a Highland lassie, and younger as a French coquette.

Major LELAND—Costume of George III.

Miss DENSUR—Black silk domino and beads—nun's dress.

Congress Hall was represented by the following named persons:

The Misses DANIELS, Baltimore—The elder in Turkish ladies dress—scarlet brocade and gold; gold colored satin embroidered underskirt; head-dress and all to match, with pearls.

Younger—Circassian dress—underskirt blue, ornamented with gold and gold bullion; scarf and bodice to match; head-dress of pearls and bullion.

Miss LAING, New-York—Vivandiere—Scarlet and black facings; black silk velvet bodice, trimmed with white satin; gold straps and gold epaulettes; hat and plume.

Mrs. LAING—Royal Robe; Queen's Dress—Green silk velvet robe, trimmed with ermine, lined with white satin; plaited petticoat; coronet of pearls and ornaments.

Mr. LAING—Mephistopheles—Black silk velvet and scarlet, trimmed with hyeroglyphics.

Mr. TUNIS—Charles II.—Purple silk velvet, trimmed with blue satin and silver; scarf, white satin, trimmed with silver bullion; hat and feathers to match.

Mr. E. A. CRAWFORD—Jester—scarlet and white checkered.

JOHN CABLL—Japanese Tommy.

There were many ladies who wore simply dominoes of various colors.

Mr. R. T. COADY, of New-York, as Paul Pry, created a sensation, as did also CARDINAL WOOLEY, late of the Army of the Potomac, who appeared in his original character as Sir John Falstaff. His exquisite rendering of the soliloquy about honor, "Well, 'tis no matter; honor pricks me on. Yea; but how if honor pricks me off when I come on? How then? Can honor set a leg? &c.," produced a profound sensation.

SLIGHTLY PERSONAL.

As a suitable finale to the sensations of the season, I reproduce the following, published in the columns of the *Saratogian*. As a specimen of injured innocence, it takes precedence of all other cases yet developed:

[COPY.]

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA, Aug. 14. 1865.

Hon. J. M. Marvin:

SIR: I have just been informed that some malicious person has reported through the hotels that I was last Summer turned out of the United States Hotel, for introducing an improper woman into the house, and for other misconduct to a lady, &c., &c. I have passed ten successive seasons at the United States Hotel, and up to the present time have always treated the small gossip continually floating about with silent contempt; but these statements are too gross, false and malicious to be passed over without rebuke.

I therefore now call on you to state if any such transaction ever took place.

And further, if during the ten years in which I have been an inmate of the United States Hotel, you have known me to be guilty of any immoral or ungentlemanly act. Yours, respectfully,

G. MARCUS CHAPMAN.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug, 14, 1865.

G. MARCUS CHAPMAN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have received your note of this date. The statement therein referred to surprises me, as much as it no doubt did yourself, It is false from beginning to end.

During the ten years in which you have been an inmate of the United States Hotel, you have come unattended by any person except your coachman, and I have never known you to be guilty of any immoral or ungentlemanly act. Yours respectfully,

JAMES M. MARVIN.

$1,000 REWARD.—I hereby offer $1,000 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the author of this, or any other slander against me. Confidential communications may be addressed to me at the Union Hotel. G. MARCUS CHAPMAN.

The above correspondence and reward speak for themselves. We are glad to see Mr. CHAPMAN has the courage to take the first step to break up the vulgar gossip and backbiting that are driving many of the best people who frequent these Springs from the public parlors of the hotels. The course he has taken will at least compel the few vampires, whose daily meat and drink is scandal, "to learn to lie in silence."

Mr. CHAPMAN has been favorably known here for the last ten years, as a bachelor retired from business upon a large fortune, and as a munificent patron of the fine arts. He comes here yearly, without ostentation, and may well have been envied for the elegance of his equipage, and the beauty and high position of the ladies from every part of the Union who have accompanied him in his daily drives to the lake. And though he is known to derive his descent from a family who for two hundred years has occupied a position in the valley of the Connecticut similar to that of the VAN RENSSELAERS and LIVINGSTONS in the valley of the Hudson, and who now own the lands granted to their ancestors more than two hundred years ago, under the Crown of England; yet we have never known him to blow his own trumpet, but he seems to have preferred to make his way in the world upon his own individual merits.

I thought I had penned the last sensation of the season, but man proposes and God disposes. The population of Saratoga has been disturbed to-day from centre to circumference, from top to bottom, and vice versa. This morning between three and four hundred hands employed on the States, were suddenly discharged under the following circumstances. For some reason or other, best known to themselves, the Messrs. LELAND, of the Union, secured a 1-66 interest in the land and appurtenances of the old "States;" Mr. J. M. MARVIN, who is the largest stockholder and general business manager of the property, thinks he can see a respectable-sized colored individual under the cover of this purchase. The property is held by will in 33 shares, and has heretofore all been in the hands of the Marvin family. A clause in the title to the property enables a holder of the smallest interest to bring the whole property under the hammer at his option. As this hotel would come in competition with the Union, Mr. MARVIN is afraid that when he has laid out two or three hundred thousand dollars toward erecting a new hotel, the Messrs. LELANDS may take a notion to embarrass the work by petitioning for an order of sale. To avoid this difficulty, the work has been stopped. By these proceedings several hundred men are suddenly thrown out of employment, who can illy afford to remain idle at this season of the year, and, as a matter of course, every class in the community is more or less injuriously affected, but more particularly the storekeepers and property-holders who are indirectly interested in the $400,000 which it was supposed would be expended during the ensuing dull season.

This movement has naturally caused much excitement, and a public meeting is talked of to enable the citizens to express, in suitable terms, their indignation.

On the other hand, it is said that one of the LELANDS, when asked why he wanted an interest in the States, replied that he wanted to see a good hotel erected, so that MARVIN and MORRISSEY would have something else to do besides standing at the depot and recommending passengers to go to other hotels than the Union. E. A. P.

Gov. Brough at the Point of Death.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Monday, Aug. 28.

Gov. BROUGH is much worse. There is no hope of his recovery. Death may occur at any moment.

Open Day and Night.

On and after Sept. 1, 1865, H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, will keep his store open DAY AND NIGHT, for the better accommodation of physicians and those requiring medicines.

Medicines prescribed at night are generally for urgent cases, and it is especially desirable that not only during the night, but at all times as well, they be prepared by thoroughly competent and unfatigued persons.

The faculty and the public may feel assured that none but the most experienced are employed in this establishment, the average experience of each, in the best retail drug-stores, being from eight to twenty-five years. The day and night will be divided into watches, and no clerk will be on duty more than ten hours per day. Trusting the faculty and public will appreciate this effort to supply a want long felt in the community, the proprietor subscribes himself,

Their obedient servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

[*Advertisement.*]

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

The Cologne Water, prepared by Joseph BURNETT & CO., of Boston, is superior to the veritable "Farina." We speak from actual experience.—*Baltimore American.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. No. 508 Broadway.

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BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

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Ask for HALL'S SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

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J. R. Terry, No. 409 Broadway, will open his large and elegant stock of ladies', gents', boys', misses' and children's hats, also the richest stock of furs ever exhibited, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, 1865.

Everdell's Wedding Card Depot, No. 302 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—All the latest and most elegant styles of wedding cards and note paper.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CONOVER—HANCE.—In this city, on Monday, Aug. 28, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, WILLIAM W. CONOVER, of Middletown, N. J., and Miss RACHEL C. HANCE, of Rumsom, N. J.

STUART—MALCOLM.—At Christ Church, Lurgan, Ireland, on Wednesday, June 21, by Rev. Thomas Knox, A. M., JOSEPH STUART, Jr., of this city, and MARIANNE, daughter of the late James Malcolm, Lurgan.

DIED.

BANE.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 28, in the 66th year of his age, WILLIAM BANE.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of John Nix, at Hempstead, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. There will be carriages at the depot to meet the 8 o'clock train from the city. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery about 1½ o'clock, lot No. 6,916.

BULKLEY.—At Granville, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 27, ADALINE M., wife of Charles E. Bulkley, and youngest daughter of late Henry Salisbury.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 30 West 45th-st.

COMSTOCK.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 27, GEORGE IRVING, infant son of George and Lizzie A. Comstock, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 56 Charles-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 9 A. M.

DUMONT.—In this city, on Sunday, Aug 27, CHRISTIANA, wife of Abm. P. Dumont, and only daughter of T. and M. L. Conklin, aged 20 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 90 Barrow-st., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

EAGLETON.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, WM. EAGLETON, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Amosville, near Peekskill, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 A. M. Cars leave 30th-st. depot for Peekskill at 7:30 A. M., where carriages will be waiting.

GOODNOW.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 27, SARAH C., wife of Ira Goodnow, Esq., aged 51 years and 13 days.

The funeral services will be held in the Baptist Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave 30th-st. depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 12½ A. M.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

HATCH.—At Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 26, after a lingering illness, JOSEPH MORTON, son of J. Edwin and Sarah B. Hatch, in the 16th year of his age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Hunter's Point, opposite 34th-st. Ferry, at 2½ P. M. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Baltimore, and Columbus, Ohio, papers please copy.

HAYES.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, Mrs. HANNAH H. HAYES, aged 58 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 322 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MANSFIELD.—Suddenly, at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, on Friday, Aug. 25, Prof. CHARLES F. MANSFIELD, aged 35 years, 4 months and 8 days.

Prof. MANSFIELD was joint Principal of the Rockland Female Institute, at Nyack-on-Hudson. A Christian gentleman, of excellent mind, great geniality and attractiveness of disposition, none knew him but to become at once his friends. His loss is widely mourned, but to his immediate family his death is a desolation. B.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

MARSHALL.—On Monday, Aug. 28, in the 44th year of her age, MARGARET, relict of the late George Marshall.

The friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, John P. Victory, are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

MARTIN.—At East Haddam, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 27, MARY STEELE, daughter of J. Marc and Louise Marie Martin, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 3 years and 2 months.

MCCAUGHAN.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, NANCEY MCCAUGHAN, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son, No. 264 West 12th-st.

STEPHENSON.—On Monday, Aug. 28, at his late residence, in South Brooklyn, MARK STEPHENSON, M. D.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

STEVENS.—At the residence of Professor Mahan, West Point, on Sunday, Aug. 27, MARIA, wife of James Alexander Stevens, of Hoboken, and daughter of the late Theodosius Fowler, of New-York.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

TUTHILL.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, at No. 52 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, of the San Francisco *Bulletin.*

His remains will be taken to Southold, L. I., on Tuesday morning for interment.

WATSON.—At Wheatsheaf, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 27, ELIZABETH SEDGWICK WATSON, daughter of Egbert P. and Louisa E. Watson, aged 1 year.

WEBSTER.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM R., infant son of William R. and Helen S. Webster, aged 7 weeks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris; Five, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

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The aim of this book is to show, that there are natural difficulties impeding the development and threatening the permanence of the political institutions of our country, and to point out the course of policy that may be adopted in order to overcome them.

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In addition to the intrinsic merit with which the particular subjects treated of in this work are discussed, it will recommend itself to all thinking Americans as an example of the unprejudiced and impartial manner in which the exciting questions of statesmanship may be dealt with—an example of no little worth at the present moment. It is full of pleasant reading, and every page alive with information.

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From the New-York Tribune.

This book is a philosophical discussion by a very able man and a thorough student of history. It will interest all thoughtful people, not merely in its conclusions, but in the methods by which the author arrives at them.

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We think his "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America" a most interesting work, which we recommend to our readers. It is, like all of Prof. Draper's works, admirably written and full of information.

From Harper's Magazine.

Science, history and philosophy are brought into requisition to elucidate and confirm the principles laid down The style of the work is worthy of the thought it embodies; truths in science, facts in history, speculations in philosophy, are set forth in sentences instinct with life and warm with poetic feeling.

From the New-York Citizen.

Professor Draper, the distinguished author of the "History of Intellectual Development in Europe," a book which has been translated into French, German and Italian, and reprinted in England, is about to publish, by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America," a thoughtful, important and admirable work, which all Americans will do well to read.

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OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 30th instant.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them, on the 31st instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
NO. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD CO.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE 1ST September next, on the bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

LOST—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, viz.: No. 360, for 25 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Co., and No. 342, for 25 shares Mendota Mining Co., both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
AND
BANKING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $1,000 EACH,
REDEEMABLE IN TEN YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK
1ST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to MOSES TAYLOR and JAMES ROBB, trustees, upon the railroad of the company from Savannah to Macon, Georgia, (190½ miles.) The trustees' deed has been made under the advice and direction of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Esq.

The proceeds of the bonds are required to repair damages to the railroad sustained by the late invasion of Georgia.

The Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Company constructed its railroad without contracting any bonded debt, and its capital account, represented by shares, amounts to $4,666,800, upon which, for several years preceding the war, its dividends were large, and, in 1860, amounted to 26 per cent. It possesses valuable assets, consisting of bonds and stocks in other railroad corporations for over one million of dollars, all of which are expected to prove good with a few years of peace.

The Georgia Central Railroad, connecting at Millen and Macon with the entire system of railways in Georgia, the South Atlantic and Southwestern States, is certain to command a traffic of value and importance; and it is not doubted that the active and enterprising people of Georgia will promptly accept the new state of affairs, and at an early day recover the prosperity lost by war.

We commend these bonds to the public as a safe and reliable security, and proposals will be received for the whole or any part thereof until the 10th day of September, when the bonds will be ready for delivery, or at any time thereafter within thirty days, at the option of the bidder, on a deposit of ten per cent.

The right to reject any or all of the bids is reserved, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon, with the right of registration, or, by surrender of the coupons, made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders.

Parties making proposals are requested to address us in writing, and state the amount of bonds desired.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

SILVER MINING.

The books are now open at Room No. 25, No. 71 Broadway, for subscriptions to one of the best mining properties in Nevada, directly at Austin.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Metropolitan Oil Company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 92 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. C. RATHBONE, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Eight District, New-York.

TAX ON INCOMES,
PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c.,
AND ON
LICENSES.

The Collector gives notice that the tax on incomes of the year 1864, and on plate, &c., and on licenses, is

NOW DUE AND PAYABLE.

Payment within TEN DAYS after the 1st day of September is hereby

DEMANDED.

OFFICE, NO. 923 BROADWAY.

Office Hours, 9 to 4 o'clock.

G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
VIIth, Xth, XIIIth, and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the "Act of March 3, 1865," notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties and taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof, his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1866; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 21st day of August, A. D. 1865, until the 11th day of September, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector of Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. L. LEVETT, DENTIST, ROOMS No. 351 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.—The public are invited to call and examine his new and improved mode of inserting ARTIFICIAL TEETH ON THE ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE PRINCIPLE. Charges moderate. All operations warranted, and particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas: made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:

1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.

2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $218,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.

3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their office, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1865, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT, in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau (near Fulton) st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

RECEIVED FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

NEW DELAINES, VERY CHOICE STYLES,
At 35½c. per yard.

FINE ALPACAS, NEW COLORS, at 50c. per yard.

TARTAN-PLAID POPLINS, VERY CHOICE,
At 50c. per yard.

PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS, at 60c., 65c., and 75c.

FRENCH MERINOES, at 75c. to $1.

LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
In all the new colorings, at $1, $1 10, $1 25 to $1 50.

NEW BALMORAL SKIRTS,
From $2 50 and upwards.

NEW EMPRESS CLOTH, at 80c. to $1 25.

NEW SILKS, in all the FASHIONABLE COLORS.

W. K. PEYTON.
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
invite the attention of wholesale buyers to their
Large Stock of
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
FANCY GOODS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, CARPET BINDINGS,
PEARL BUTTONS AND JET BUTTONS,
In entirely New Styles.
HOLDSWORTH'S LINEN THREAD,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SUSPENDERS,
FRENCH SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
and a full line of
YANKEE NOTIONS,
which are now offered at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DAMAGED GOODS.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
QUILTS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWEL CRASHES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACAS,
POPLINS.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LINENS A SPECIALTY.

MILLIKEN & CO., deal exclusively in LINEN GOODS, and as a consequence, can offer a very complete assortment of everything in the Linen line.

Every article sold warranted pure linen.

J. MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
RICH FANCY SILK ROBES
In styles of
PEKIN, BROCHE AND JARDINIERE.
Also,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH LACE.
Point Gaze Juge Collars,
Point Applique Empress Collars,
Lace-trimmed Linen Sets,
And
LACE, HEMSTITCHED, TUCKED AND
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
WHICH WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, Aug. 28.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

MANHATTAN WOOL YARNS,
IN BUNDLES AND BOXES. ALSO,
WORSTED GOODS,
NUBIAS, SONTAGS, HOODS,
JACKETS, SHAWLS, TIDIES, &c.,
AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
ZEPHYR AFGHANS,
FOR SALE TO THE TRADE, BY
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st, New-Yo

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—JAMES M. CALHOUN, Plaintiff, vs. SOPHIA CALHOUN, Sarah Calhoun, Alvan Calhoun, Mary Calhoun, Hattie Calhoun, Mary Burt, James Burt, Charles Burt, Charles Calhoun, Samuel McClure and Nancy McClure, his wife, Ebenezer Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, Joseph Forest and Sarah Forest, his wife, Frank C. S. Calhoun, William A. Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, John Young and Mary C. Young, his wife, Defendants.—Copy summons—complaint filed.—[Revenue stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson County, on the 19th day of July, A. D., 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, in the village of Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Watertown, N. Y.

jy25-law7wTu.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

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PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Porter Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 259 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 131 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 164 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-whee steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W Hugne.s, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
tern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Side-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Transfer, registered 112 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Ad. Hines, registered 112 tons.
Wharf-boat Crescent City, registered 849 tons.
Wharf-boat Glenwood, registered 157 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.

For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; Amodel barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, side-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 1st of September for supplying ship chandlery for the revenue cutters and boats in this Collection District for the year ending June 30, 1866.

In pursuance of instructions from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, these proposals will be made irrespective of quantities, and they will supersede all proposals made previously to this date.

Lists of articles required will be furnished on application to the office of the Superintendent of the Revenue Marine, No. 23 Pine-st.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:

Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.

All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.

Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.

A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.

Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name or the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS, U.S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

FOR SALE—CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures, and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to reroll railroad iron are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter, to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed "Proposals to purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."

D. C. McCALLUM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.
Director and General Manager Military Railroads, U.S.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly guaged, in prime order, and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 20 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT WHISKY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1865.

BY ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT, whisky having ceased to be a ration, I will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at government warehouse in the City of Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September, 1865, SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND (75,000) GALLONS WHISKY, more or less.

This whisky is mostly copper distilled, put up in well-coopered barrels, all of which will be reguaged prior to sale, and the contents of each barrel marked thereon; it will be classified as to quality, and each class sold separately.

Samples may be seen at my office, No. 12 South Cherry-st., in this city, on and after the 25th day of August, 1865, and at warehouse on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms—Cash, in government funds. Whisky to be removed immediately after sale, at the expense of the purchaser.

By order of Col. J. C. READ, Chief Commissary Subsistence, M. D. T.

J. M. BLAIR,
Captain and C. S. V.,
In charge of Depot.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.

There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.

The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the Southeastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmon Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3;
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, fiv (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 i ches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Ca five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

MORTGAGE SALE. — MACHINERY, GAS METERS, &c.—By virtue of several chattel mortgages, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 76 West Thirty-seventh-st., all the machinery, stock and fixtures connected with the manufacture of gas meters, comprising turning lathes, vices, tools, work benches, patterns, shafting, pulleys, belting, meters, &c.; also office furniture, iron safe, &c.

JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgage.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE UNCLAIMED GOODS takes place TUESDAY, 29th inst., 10 o'clock A. M, at Central Office No. 300 Mulberry-st., consisting of the following articles, viz: wagons, harness, cotton, wool, rope, potash, molasses, lard, barrels, block tin, robes, blankets, men and women's clothing, watches, jewelry, dry goods, guns, pistols, boots, shoes, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 95 Liberty-st.:

A bay mare, about 9 years old, of medium height, sound and kind, a stylish driver.

A shifting-top buggy, in good order.

A set of silver-plated single harness, very little used.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES
OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS.
Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONT OF AUGUST,

In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, diana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.

INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 28, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, I will sell at public auction, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at Central Park Hospital, a quantity of Quartermaster's property, viz.: Cauldron furnaces, ranges, stoves, stove pipe, cooking utensils, laundry stoves, tables, benches, bread bins, troughs and boxes, wash-tubs, tanks, sinks, old iron, tent platforms, &c., &c., &c.

Terms, cash on weighing and delivery.

For further information in regard to the property, application may be made to the Surgeon in charge of the hospital, or to the undersigned.

By order of Brig.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET.
(Signed,) R. C. MORGAN, Capt., A. Q. M.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, 29th day of August, on the premises of Chas. Bouton, deceased, in the village of Port Chester, about 14 acres of land, divided into 9 building plots. If stormy, the next fair day. J. SNIFFEN, Executor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

ALL SIZES NEW EASY WALKING CRUTCHES.—HARTMAN'S Patent Elastic Rubber Crutches are pronounced by all who have used them to be the greatest improvement ever made to aid and comfort the lame. Physicians who have examined them testify that they are the only crutches ever made on natural scientific principles. Any number of testimonials from those who have used them to be seen at the salesroom, No. 476½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., N. Y. Wholesale and retail.

GEO. W. LOVEJOY, M. D., Sole Proprietor.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.—Couriers' and Traveling Servants' Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James, London, composed of respectable men of different nations, established in 1851, and largely patronized by English and American families. Couriers suitable for all countries may be obtained by applying to the secretary. This society is well known to and patronized by many of the large banking and commercial houses which more particularly represent American business.

OWYHEE MINES, IDAHO TERRITORY.

A. S. CLARK WILL FAITHFULLY attend to any business intrusted to him, in regard to mining interests, in this section or California. Reference S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, corner of Greenpoint-av. and Franklin-st.; or D. BRAINERD, Montague and Court sts., Brooklyn.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—Collections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address

L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON PARTIAL descriptive-lists, and all others having claims for arrears of pay, bounty, pensions or lost check-books, can have the same speedily adjusted and paid by applying at the banking-office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

U. S. BOUNTY DUE MEN ENLISTED in the Navy since July 4, 1864, also men transferred from the army to the navy, at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway. Also all payable are now being paid.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND HAND MARble mantels. Apply at stave-yard, foot of 7th-st., East River.

FOR SALE—TWENTY TONS COTTON WASTE, various grades, and 10 tons Italian hemp packing, pure, in lots to suit, by C. H. POLLOCK, 149 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND-HANDED SAFE, MIDdling size. GODLY & BROOKE, No. 236 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

LADIES OF 5TH AND MADISON AVS. are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at the residence of Mrs. D. P. Svonyle, No. 35 5th-av., to consider the necessity of a radical change in the style of dress now worn, as well as the practicability of an adoption of bifurcated garments.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 20.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.

Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey, C. VILLAVERDE, A. M., Principal, reopens on the 11th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 40 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, and at the Institute.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.

The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.

For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The Fall term of this selectt boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A PROFESSIONAL ARtist wishes to employ some leisure time as instructor in drawing and painting. Refers to one of the first academies in the city. Address G. B., Station D, city.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 85) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 11th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Prof. E. TELLERING will be happy to receive, as day-scholars, at his recitation-rooms No. 819 Broadway—established 1852—one or two young men of good habits, wishing thoroughly to acquire from a private tutor, French, Latin, English Grammar and Composition, History, Geography; also, German and Greek if required. Further particulars on application.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
NO. 819 BROADWAY, CORNER TWELFTH-ST.

Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic. Mr. VOGELSDORFF, Practical Book-keeper, Wholesale Merchant, and experienced teacher, guarantees you success, as his method of teaching is not derived from text books but actual business.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Class reopens Sept. 20.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL,

No. 1 West 28th-st., corner of Broadway. Reopening of the classes, MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys,
16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

BABBITTONIAN PENMANSHIP.—"BY its aid any one twelve years old can make first-class penmen without teachers."—*Christian Herald.*

"Beautiful copies for practice. Will make good penmen without an instructor."—*Scientific American.*

"Superior to all other systems."—E. B. RICE, New-York Custom-house, and formerly Professor of Penmanship in New-York State Normal School.

"Cheap at four times its price."—*Halifax Reporter.*

Price for set complete, post-paid, consisting of 92 copies on card-board slips, illustrated by 60 wood-cuts and a chart, $1 50; price, post-paid, for Babbittonian Pens, believed to be the finest ever manufactured, $1 50 for one gross, or 50 cents for 36 pens, or $2 for 72 assorted pens and the penmanship. Splendid terms to agents and schools. Address or apply to BABBIT & WILT, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON
CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 593 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

A LADY OCCUPYING ONE OF THE MOST healthful and beautiful locations on the Hudson, will receive a few children to board, and educate with her own daughter. Terms, $60 per quarter. Address Mrs. T. F. FRANCIS, Nyack-on-Hudson. References exchanged.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, Fort Washington. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Circulars at No. 913 Broadway, drug-store, and at C. A. Roberts', No. 42 Barclay-st. Reopens Sept. 11.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, JR., Principal.

LAST DAY BUT TWO FOR THE RECEPTION of pupils at half prices at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs. See circulars. Full prices resumed Sept. 1.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept, 19.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, of several years' experience as principal, a good disciplinarian, and highly recommended, desires a situation; prepares young men for business or college. Address ADELPHOS, Station C, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUcate children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH THE English branches, algebra and bookkeeping, in a private school, every forenoon. Inquire at No. 66 Hammond-st., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, A SITuation in New-York as teacher or private tutor. Address W. A. W., New-Haven, Conn.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Loug Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST. Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FURBUR, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, and the GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships

CONSTITUTION	GREENMAN.
NEVADA	CARPENTER.
IDAHO	HOLMES.
AMERICA	LINDT,

THE CONSTITUTION
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON.
No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Sept. 2.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamer
COMMANDER,
TERRY, Master,

is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY, 31st August, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

The R. R. CUYLER follows on SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form. $5.

For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

U. S. PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued to citizens and aliens by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line
FOR
BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE......A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY......Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 30
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Sept. 2
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 1..........NEW-YORK.....TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16.........OCEAN QUEEN.........SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT,
SEMI-WEEKLY.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships
ALHAMBRA.
GRANADA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
The first-class steamer
STARLIGHT,
PEDRICK, Commander,

is now receiving cargo at pier No. 14 East River, and will be dispatched on
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, promptly, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Bills of lading signed on board.

The elegant steamship QUAKER CITY will follow Saturday, Sept. 2.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamship CUMBERLAND will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The MONEKA leaves on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.
ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents,
Charleston.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 31.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMERS.—The splendid A No. 1 steamship FAIRBANKS, ALEX. HUNTER Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and other interior places. Agents at Wilmington, BRADLEY & WOEHLER. For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 and their friends, both male and female, are requested to call at No. 4 City Hall-place, third floor, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to get tickets for our splendid excursion, to take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1865. Tickets, 50 cents. For particulars, see bills and circulars. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The laughable Pantomime of
JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.
NICOLO TROUPE.
LION-HEARTED TALLEEN BROTHERS,
NICOLO, THE CHILD-WONDER,
the youngest Flying Trapeze Performer living.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
EVERY EVENING.
Change of Programme this week.
The resort of the elite of New-York.
Hall filled to its utmost capacity.
Signor BLITZ, JR.,
the world-renowned Magician and Ventriloquist, with his 100 Learned Canary Birds.
Grand Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Children admitted to matinee for 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.

Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

A.—THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will reopen on the 4th of September. There are a few vacancies in the classes for piano, violin and vocal music, for which subscriptions will be received on and after this date, at office No. 152 East 13th-st.
JOHN C. WHITE, Secretary.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND MElodeons, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS —Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN UNION COMPANY'S NEW and superior PIANOS, No. 467 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADway, new and second-hand pianos. A new 7-octave, city make, for $250.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

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WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a strictly private American family; the house must be well located and contain modern improvements; terms not to exceed $25 per week; best references given and required. Address, with particulars, Permanent, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

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COUNTRY BOARD.

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Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

COTTON FACTORY.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing a practical knowledge of cotton manufacturing, in all its branches, and possessing an abundant capital, desires to rent or purchase the whole or part interest in a large cotton factory, and connect with it the commission business in this city. Call or address
ROBERT C. GWYER, No. 91 Water-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager..........................GEORGE WOOD.

Second night of the grand engagement (limited to 12 nights more) of the great artistes,
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.
LOUIS XI.
WEDNESDAY..................MERCHANT OF VENICE.
THURSDAY EVENING and
SATURDAY MATINEE,
Commencing at 1 o'clock,
HAMLET.
FRIDAY.................................LOUIS XI.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.
MR. FRANK DREW,
will appear in THREE of his greatest characters.

Box office open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock, when places may be secured at prices same as other first-class theatres. Doors open at 7¼—begins at 8 o'clock.

In rehearsal
MACBETH AND KING LEAR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager.............WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1865.
and EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE
FORTY-FOURTH REPRESENTATION OF
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
In three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq.
THE CROWNING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, W. Scallan, Chas. Peters, W. H. Norton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, W. Jamieson, W. H. Danvers, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., Rendle, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
The General Production on a scale of
GREAT MAGNIFICENCE
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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AT IRVING HALL
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
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MORMON ENTERTAINMENTS.
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TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra; for sale at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and Irving Hall. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of O. HORTON & SONS is dissolved by mutual consent, O. Horton and B. D. Horton retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by T. K. Horton & Co., who are authorized to sign in liquidation.
O. HORTON,
T. K. HORTON,
B. D. HORTON,
JOHN BURNET.

T. K. HORTON and JOHN BURNET will continue the above business, under the style of T. K. HORTON & CO.
T. K. HORTON,
BROOKLYN, Aug. 28, 1865. JOHN BURNET.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO.

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Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince tany lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

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All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL.—UNder the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

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DR. SWEET'S SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA—To be obtained at No. 134 Water-st., corner of Pine, second floor, Room No. 3. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

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KETCHUM IN THE TOMBS.

Arraignment Before Justice Hogan and Ex-Alderman Charles H. Hall.

Affidavits of Messrs. Charles P. Leverich and John D. Gilmore.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall Moves for Ketchum's Commitment to the Tombs.

His Cell-Companion is an Alleged Murderer.

Yesterday morning many curious persons, having learned from the morning's TIMES that EDWARD B. KETCHUM was to be removed from his cell in Mulberry-street to the Tombs Police Court, gathered in and around the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, hoping to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as he passed through the vestibule and to his coach in Mulberry-street. Ten o'clock was the hour on which the prince of forgers was expected to make his appearance; but the multitude were not gratified with a momentary view of his features until half an hour later, when, a telegram having been received from the Tombs announcing the readiness of the District-Attorney and court to proceed in the case, the prisoner, preceded by Chief of Detectives JOHN S. YOUNG, was escorted by Officers MCDOUGAL and GILMORE to his equipage, and the four were rapidly whirled out of the street. On their

ARRIVAL AT THE TOMBS,

they again encountered within the walls of that Egyptian pile another throng, all eager to behold the prisoner.

The prisoner's party pressed through the dense mass, and made their way into the private trial chamber in the rear of the First District Police Court, taking their seats directly in front of Justice HOGAN at precisely 11 o'clock. On entering the court-room, KETCHUM, who was apparently not disconcerted, made a neat bow, and then, having familiarly greeted a number of acquaintances, became seated, and unflinchingly met the searching gaze of the throng of strangers by whom he was surrounded. While thus undergoing this first ordeal his eyes were averted, and his face, which had been closely shaved, was very pale. Sometimes his bloodless lips were slightly tremulous, but he readily recovered firmness, and once or twice attempted to smile; but the effort was a failure. He sat nearly motionless for five or ten minutes while District-Attorney HALL was preparing papers that were to be presented to the court, exchanging glances, meanwhile, with the friends who were present. Among these were several of his victims, two or three of his relatives, two members of the firm of MORRIS K. KETCHUM, SON & CO., and one young gentleman of his family whose emotions moved him to tears. KETCHUM was attired in a suit of blue cassimere, which his mother sent by a messenger to Police Headquarters on Sunday evening, and as he sat in the trial chamber he covered his knee with a fine black felt hat. As the prisoner thus sat in the profound silence that reigned, awaiting the action of the authorities,

THE SCENE IN THE CHAMBER

was deeply interesting. The rotund form and flushed face of Justice HOGAN were in marked contrast with the lithe and slender form of Ex-Alderman CHARLES H. HALL, the gentleman who had been appointed to aid the Justice in conducting the examination. The nervous and vigorous District-Attorney HALL sat near the reporters' centre-table, casting his sharp, black eye through voluminous documents that are presumed to relate to the case of KETCHUM. A baker's dozen representatives of the press were busied in pointing scores of FABER's best, and preparing to catch every syllable that might fall from any lip. Chief Detective YOUNG, the emaciated and Liliputian delegate from the Central Office of the Metropolitan Police, leaned with an elbow on his left knee, and twirled his felt slouch on his right fore-finger, seeming the most attentive, yet the most unconcerned man of the assemblage, but keeping an eye meanwhile on the prisoner, and exchanging an occasional nod with Detectives MCDOUGAL and GILMORE. Messrs. JOHN SEDGWICK and SIDNEY H. STUART sat in silence. Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, a victim of the frauds, sat near the prisoner, and was incommunicative and thoughtful. Mr. LEVERICH, President of the Bank of New-York, and Mr. CALHOUN, President of the Fourth National Bank, occupied chairs near the District-Attorney. It was, in short, such an assemblage as had never previously been brought together in the history of the Tombs Police Court. At length, all having been made ready, District-Attorney HALL rose, and, amid a breathless hush, informed the court that the documentary evidence which he filed on Saturday last against young KETCHUM was merely preliminary, and intended only to secure the detention of the accused, but that he had since procured other affidavits, and would now read, as follows, the

AFFIDAVIT OF CHAS. P. LEVERICH, PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles P. Leverich, of Newtown, Queen's County, Long Island, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on or about the 27th day of June, A. D., 1865, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, Edward B. Ketchum, now present, applied to deponent, who was then, as now, President of the Bank of New-York, in this city, for permission to open a gold account with said bank for Charles Graham, of No. 42 Exchange-place; said Ketchum paid deponent one thousand dollars in the check of said Graham, whereupon deponent furnished said Ketchum with a check-book, (called a gold check-book,) containing checks numbered by printing, in red ink, from 58,501 to 59,000 inclusive, and said Ketchum either took away said check-book then, or afterward sent for it. It is the impression of deponent, but he cannot swear positively, that said Ketchum then took away said book. Deponent says that no deposit has ever been made in the name of Charles Graham, or Charles Graham & Co., in said bank.

Deponent says that he has examined twelve gold checks, numbered 58,602-617-646-645-672-682-674-757-758-687-892-972, and that at the respective dates thereof the parties purporting to draw the same kept with said bank respective gold accounts. Deponent says that signatures to each of said numbered checks are forgeries, so far as the names of Theo. Ward and P. Bunker or Bunder are concerned, and that the register and teller of said bank are Theodore Ward and Paul Banker.

Deponent also avers that he is personally acquainted with the handwriting of the firms whose signatures are subscribed as drawers of said checks, and he believes the same are forgeries.

Deponent also avers that the checks numbered as aforesaid, and now shown, are torn from the gold check-book first named aforesaid, and further says not.

CHAS. P. LEVERICH.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1865.

E. HOGAN, Police Justice.

AFFIDAVIT OF DETECTIVE GILMORE.

Police Court, First District, State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—John D. Gilmore, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a detective police officer, and on the afternoon of the 25th of August inst., at house No. 223 West Twentieth-street, in this city, he arrested Edward B. Ketchum, now present, on suspicion of forgery in the third degree, and on searching the room now occupied by said Ketchum, found the checks, (marked as appears in the affidavit of Mr. Leverich.) He, therefore, after reading said affidavit, charges that said Edward B. Ketchum, on said day, feloniously had in his possession, with intent to utter the same, the said checks, and with intent to defraud, and prays that he may be held to answer this charge.

JOHN D. GILMORE.

REMARKS OF DISTRICT-ATTORNEY HALL.

Having read and submitted these important papers, to which were attached twelve gold checks for $5,000 each, purporting to have been signed by Messrs. Gentel & Phipps, Robinson, Cos & Co., Brokelman, Unger & Co., Lockwood & Co., Clarke, Dodge & Co., Dupre & Kretz, R. L. Cullny & Co., H. D. Maynard & Dunoch, Halgerten & Hersfield, Kamler, Saur & Co. and Nernigle & Co., the District-Attorney briefly addressed the court, saying:

"I will state, as the prisoner is present, that this charge is in respect to the gold checks that were found in his possession. I gave him this information early, that he may prepare himself. Next Monday, when the Grand Jury meets—I have conferred with the City Judge in regard to the subject—the information and evidence in regard to the checks which were altered will be presented. That is to say, the checks that were uttered will be the only ones then to be sent before the Grand Jury. The checks, to which I refer, are nearly all in the possession of Mr. GROESBECK, the assignee of CHAS. GRAHAM & Co., and from assurances I have received entertain no doubt that the checks will be promptly before the Grand Jury. This examination is on the charge I have mentioned so as not to embarrass the other."

EDWARD KETCHUM'S FIRST SPEECH.

Mr. HALL having resumed his seat, Justice HOGAN inquired whether the prisoner was prepared to go on, and KETCHUM, who was not attended by counsel, rose promptly, and addressing His Honor, said, in a firm voice and graceful manner: "I am unable to procure presence of counsel, and ask for an adjournment for a few days. I hope the court will grant it." He then took his seat between Detectives MCDOUGAL and GILMORE.

THE COMMITMENT OF KETCHUM.

Here the District Attorney said that the examination should be adjourned to next Monday, and added: "Meantime, Your Honor, I have to make a motion for a commitment. The first affidavit, filed on Saturday, was made on information and belief. The affidavits just read are definite and positive. The prisoner should be committed to the Tombs."

This motion having been made, the expression of KETCHUM's countenance instantly changed. Hitherto, since his arrest, he had been kept at police headquarters, and indulged hopes that it was not to be his fate to be consigned into a cell of the City Prison; but now a felon's cell stared him in the face, and he sat like one appalled.

After brief consultation, it was agreed that the examination should be postponed until Monday morning next; and under Justice HOGAN's orders the officers took KETCHUM down the spiral staircase which so many less conspicuous offenders have trodden in humiliation and remorse.

KETCHUM IN HIS CELL.

The Warden of the City Prison having assigned KETCHUM to the cell of which JAMES F. ORAM, the alleged murderer of JOSEPH VAN DOREN, has been the sole occupant, he was taken thither, and there left, yesterday afternoon, to cultivate amicable or other relations with his new-found room-mate. The cell is No. 55. Late in the day a number of gentlemen entered the prison, desiring to look in on the prisoners in their cell, but on their approach KETCHUM slammed the door in their faces, preferring, we dare say, to shut himself in utterly from the outer world.

HOW KETCHUM WAS CAUGHT.

We gather from sources which seem worthy of credit a new version of the capture of KETCHUM. True or false, it certainly seems to explain the remarkable circumstance of President BUELL's presence with the detective officers at the time of the discovery and capture of the offender. As the story reaches us, it appears that two civilians, who are said to be well-known Wall-street bankers, having seen and recognized KETCHUM, followed him until they saw him enter his retreat in West Twentieth-street, and then they lost no time in communicating with President BUELL, of the Importers and Traders' Bank. Mr. BUELL could scarcely credit the gentlemen's statements, but nevertheless, as he had resolved to leave no stone unturned in his search for the forger, he hastened to Superintendent KENNEDY's office and laid the case before that official. The Superintendent of Police, report adds, shrugged his shoulders and shook his head, but was induced, at length, to humor President BUELL, and summoning Detective Officer GILMORE, the Superintendent bade him accompany President BUELL whither he might elect to go. And to the utter amazement of the Superintendent of Police, an hour thereafter, KETCHUM was escorted into Police Headquarters a prisoner. The examination, yesterday, at the Tombs, where KETCHUM had no counsel, explodes the story that was circulated at Police Headquarters, representing that counsel for the prisoner had bidden him to communicate nothing to the representatives of the press, and it now seems more than likely that this was either one of KETCHUM's whims in which the authorities indulged him, or possibly somebody may have desired that the true version of the arrest should be kept from the reporters until it had become news altogether too stale for use. The information which is given in this paragraph reached the reporters at a late hour last night—too late to admit of a visit to Mr. BUELL to obtain either verification or contradiction. We therefore give it for what it may be worth.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Conclusion of the Investigation Regarding the Recent Firemen's Riot—Testimony of Engine Company No. 41—Afternoon Session of the Board of Commissioners—Nos. 6 and 41 Disbanded for Disorderly Conduct, &c., &c.

SPECIAL SESSION.

The committee appointed by the board to investigate into the riot between Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41 on the 20th inst., met yesterday morning at Firemen's Hall. The committee was composed of two members, Messrs. Pinckney and Engs.

The session was devoted to hearing the defence of Engine Company No. 41, who produced the following witnesses:

William Hennessy, Foreman of No. 41, said: On Sunday was out to a fire, and going through Grand-street heard that a fire had broken out corner of Ridge and Delancey streets; proceeded that way, and when I got to the corner of Ridge and Delancey, found No. 6 standing in the middle of the street; while our engine was going by, No. 6 fired a volley at my men; I then ordered the company to stand fast; I remained by our engine until the pistol shots came so thick that we had to get out of the way; tried to get back to the engine; the police were busily engaged in clubbing every person they met; when I got back to my engine, I ordered No. 41 to back down; our engine backed down and went home; going home, the Chief Engineer told me to stop No. 41; did so, and stood there about two minutes, I should judge; when he ordered me to take the engine home, he told me to put it in tongue first; I took the engine home and called the roll; police came and took charge of the house; there was no growling about obeying the orders of the Chief Engineer or of the police; No. 6 stood there in a body, in the middle of the street; they fired a volley as No. 41 came in; cannot identify any parties who fired the shots.

Q.—How many men do you think were out? A.—Twenty-three men answered the roll-call; some of the men came out to the fire and caught the engine coming home; statements have been made by No. 6 that No. 41 had no fire-caps on the rope; that is a falsehood, we did have fire-caps.

Q.—How many men of your company were injured? A.—Two.

Q.—Was the man killed a member of your company? A.—No; he died from injuries in the head; he was coming out of a drinking saloon; I think he was not interested either way.

Q.—How many pipes did you have? A.—Two.

Q.—How many did you have when you returned? A.—Do not know; the police took possession of them.

Resumed—Told my men to stand by the engine and protect it; some of the men did, some did not; it was a bad place; went away about half past eleven A. M. with the man who said he was shot; about three minutes after firing commenced, when the man said "Hennessy, I'm shot;" went with him; there was no striking or firing from our side, so far as I saw.

Wm. Wilson said—I am Assistant Foreman of No. 41; had command of engine from the house; met Mr. Hennessy and went down Grand-street; asked parties where the fire was, and was told that it was in Ridge-street; we proceeded through Ridge-street until we came to the corner of Delancey-street; No. 6 was standing there; our rope had not got half way round when they fired a pistol volley into our rope; I turned round and identified Mr. Burke and Mr. Clayton; both had revolvers in their hands, and stood about five feet from the engine; a man from behind No. 6 came up and struck me; turned round and saw Mr. Burke fire again; the firing became so hot that I went over to the back of our engine; while standing there a man came up with a pipe, who I have since ascertained to be Kelly; some parties unknown to me took it away from him; Clayton came round and attempted to strike me with a pistol; of course I defended myself; just about that time Mr. Hennessy ordered our engine to back down; No. 6 had backed down already; I then went home; did not see any pistols fired from our company; did not see any pistols in their hands; saw parties around No. 6 with clubs in their hands; did not see any clubs in the hands of No. 41's men; I had ten men when we started from the house; do not know how many answered at roll-call; left the engine as soon as she got into the house; heard that some four men had been shot, so went to take care of them; the man I saw strike had no fire cap on.

Q.—You say you went behind your engine; did you stand all the time? A.—No; stood there until Mr. Clayton came up and struck me; the men did all they could to obey the orders of the foreman.

Mr. Albright said: I live at No. 21 Ridge-street; was home, in bed when the alarm was given; took my fire cap, and running up Ridge-street, saw said fire on the next block; I went on, and saw No. 6 coming across Ridge-street; along came Mr. Hennessy; he asked where the fire was, and I told him; going down with him, I thought it would be no use to get on the rope, so I ran alongside; when we got to Delancey-street, I was ten or fifteen feet behind the engine; before our engine had stopped, heard a volley of shots coming from No. 6 Engine, who were standing on the north-west corner of the street; I ran on the northeast corner, and stood there, directly opposite No. 6 Engine; saw Mr. Burke and Mr. Clayton (the latter bareheaded) both fire a shot; they then retired behind the engine, and came back; this was done three times; our engine stood fifteen or twenty feet from No. 6; then saw a man named Kelly come from back part of No. 6 with a brass pipe; saw a man clinch him and went to his assistance; when the pipe had been taken from Kelly the police came up; they chased me, on seeing me engaged with the man on the pipe; afterward came back and went with the engine home, and called the roll.

Lajay Schulum said—Was walking up toward Grand-street; I thought I would take a walk to the engine-house, but had gone but a few steps when the bell struck; started from the house with about five men; we went through Grand to Ridge and so down to Delancey; had scarcely got there when we got a whole volley of shots; I got behind the engine, when I heard that a man had been shot, and I went round to the station-house; was not struck; saw the flash of pistols; saw no clubs in anybody's hands; No. 6's men stood all around their engine; our men did not fire in return; did not see Chief-Engineer; did not answer to roll-call.

Simon Hester said—Was with the engine from the house until it arrived at the fire; when we got there and had hardly stopped before we got a volley from No. 6; saw Mr. Burke fire one or two shots; then I went to the rear from the engine; I did not notice anything further than that; did not see pistols or clubs in anyone's hands except Mr. Burke; was present when the Chief Engineer ran up; heard the Chief Engineer give orders for No. 41 to stop; Mr. Hennessy ordered the men to get on the rope; they obeyed him immediately.

John Fagan said—I belong to Engine Company No. 41; at the alarm of fire was in Division-street; ran up and caught the engine as she was crossing Division-street; went up Grand to Ridge-street, and as we crossed Ridge and Delancey streets I was behind the engine; the engine had hardly stopped before the firing commenced; saw Mr. Burke, foreman of No. 6, pop out and fire three shots; he had his fire cap and trumpet; after Burke fired Mr. Clayton ran out and held the butt of his pistol over Wilson's head; the next man I saw was Kelly, with the brass pipe in his hand, striking out; about this time the police came up, and broke up the row; we backed our engine down, No. 6 backing down also, and both engines went up to Broome-street; Chief Engineer ordered our engine to stop; the excitement was so great we could not do so at the moment; saw no pistols or clubs in the hands of any of our men; did not see any one struck with the pipes.

Mr. Hennessy here stated that he had notified the brother of the man (Bickley) who had been killed to be present at the trial, but that he had not come. The brother of the deceased was with him when he died, and that he had told him before he died that he could recognize the man who shot him, and that he wore a No. 6 fire-cap. This was not received as evidence, however.

REGULAR AFTERNOON SESSION.

The regular tri-weekly session of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held at Firemen's Hall yesterday afternoon. Present—C. C. PINCKNEY, President; Commissioners ENGS, BOOTH and BROWN.

The minutes of meeting of the board, held Aug. 25, were read and approved.

Communications were received from the Chief-Engineer, stating that no objections exist to allow Hose Company No. 30 to take apparatus to Philadelphia. Received and application of company granted.

From Chief-Engineer, transmitting resignation of FRANCIS MAHEDY, messenger, and DAVID DUGAN, workman. Filed.

From J. C. SMITH, objection to his expulsion returned from Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Received and action of company reversed.

From FLOYD GAMEN and JOHN BRUSH, asking for the caulking work of the department. Filed.

From M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller, in relation to fire alarm bell taken from the corporation yard in Rivington-street. Referred to Commissioner BOOTH.

Report of Auditing Committee on sundry bills was received, recommending that they be paid. Recommendation of committee adopted.

Commissioner ENGS, presented report of Committee on complaint against Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41, accompanied with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41 be and they are hereby disbanded, and that the Chief-Engineer is instructed to take charge of the houses and apparatus heretofore in use by those companies.

Resolved, That the commissioner having in charge the district where No. 6 is located, inquire and report upon the expediency of forthwith arranging the house of No. 6 in a proper manner for the accommodation of horses, in order to organize a company on the new plan.

Which report was received and resolution adopted.

Commissioner ENGS presented a report accompanied with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the commissioner having in charge the Seventh and Eighth Districts is instructed to report to this board, at an early day, what arrangements can be made for the accommodation of an engine company on the new plan in the house now occupied by Hose Company No. 8, in Liberty-street, and that he present plans and probable estimate of cost.

Which report was received and resolution adopted.

Commissioner BOOTH offered the following:

Resolved, That GEORGE W. ANDERSON be and he is hereby appointed a clerk in this department, to date from Sept. 1, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner ENGS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the matter of employes in Chief's office and yard be referred to Commissioners BOOTH and BROWN, to advise with Chief-Engineer and report at next meeting.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner ENGS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Assistant Engineers to be hereafter chosen by this department, shall, in addition to their duties at fires, be subject to such other duties connected with the business and management of the Metropolitan Fire Department as may be directed by the board or the general rules to be adopted in regard to their position as officers and employes.

Which was adopted.

A communication was received from THOMAS A. B. SMITH, foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, in relation to claims against that company. Referred to Commissioners ENGS and BROWN.

Report of committee on furniture in house of Engine Company No. 11, was taken from the table, and on question being taken on resolution appended to report, it was declared lost.

On motion the board then adjourned.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.

Conclusion of the Evidence and Verdict of the Jury—The Coroner's Charge.

The Coroner's investigation in Brooklyn in the case of JOHN T. WESTLAKE, who lost his life on the 5th inst. by an explosion on the steamboat *Arrow*, was finally concluded before Coroner LYNCH yesterday afternoon. Capt. FROST, of the *Arrow*, and Mrs. MARGARET M. VAN TASSLE were examined, after which the Coroner delivered his charge.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of about one hour, returned with the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased, JOHN T. WESTLAKE, came to his death by drowning on the afternoon of August 5, 1865, in consequence of the explosion of the port boiler of the steamboat *Arrow*; and we believe, further, that the explosion was caused by the valve of the port boiler, connecting the two boilers, remaining closed from the day previous; and we think that it was culpable neglect of the engineer, PETER VANDERBURGH, in not personally opening, or seeing that the valve was open. From the evidence, the reputation of the boat is bad, and we call on the Government Inspectors to make a thorough examination of her boilers before allowing her owners to run her, as they are now doing." Arthur Wennington, James Nevin, H. W. Smith, John E. Behm, Alfred Weeks, John Poniey, Jury.

Fires.

IN THE NEW YORK COURIER OFFICE.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning fire, which is supposed to have been of incendiary origin, was discovered in the editorial rooms of the New-York *Courier* office, on the second floor of No. 9 Spruce-street. Half-a-dozen first-class fire-engines being housed near by, the firemen were enabled to reach the spot before the flames had gained headway. Mr. JAMES L. SMITH, editor of the *Courier*, estimates his loss at $800; he is insured by the Rutgers Company. His most serious loss is the *Courier* files for twenty years. Those cannot be restored. Mr. ABRAHAM J. VAN WINKLE, dealer in paper, on the first floor, suffered some loss from damage by water. He has $2,500 insurance in each of the following named offices: Home, Atlantic, Bowery, Resolute, Norwich (Conn.), and the Hampden, of Springfield, Mass.

IN THIRD-AVENUE.

Near midnight on Sunday night a fire occurred in AUGUSTUS EVANS' oyster saloon, at No. 106 Third-avenue. The flames were speedily extinguished, with damage not exceeding $300. Mr. EVANS is not insured. The building is part of the Lawrence estate, and is insured. Two fire companies went to the scene manifesting a disposition to create a riot, but the strong force of policemen that were on the ground, under command of Capts. CAMERON, MOUNT and CAFFREY, preserved order, and but one arrest was made.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

TESTIMONIAL TO MRS. CONWAY.—The Board of Trustees of the Fire Department of Brooklyn last night presented a set of resolutions, elaborately engrossed and ornamented by Mr. JAMES F. LOMAS, to Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, the proprietress of the Park Theatre, in acknowledgment of a benefit given to the Fire Department in aid of their Widows' and Orphans' Fund, on the 24th of May last, by which a large sum was realized. The department has now some $60,000 in the treasury for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the department.

Williamsburgh.

DESTRUCTION OF A POTTERY BY FIRE.—A fire broke out about 2 A. M., yesterday, in the pottery of OTTERHAUSERS & Co., situated in North Eleventh-street, between First and Second, E. D. The building was completely gutted, and the loss will amount to $5,000, including stock, &c. The fire is believed to have originated in the kiln. Insured for $1,200 in the Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company.

For the Blind Mother of the Volunteer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following amounts have been received since the 14th inst. Will you please acknowledge them: G. H., $10; A Friend (Fishkill,) $5; M. L., $1; E. H. W. (Hartford,) $2; L. K., $2.

E. HURST, No. 248 Broadway, Room No. 14.

A Very Proper Question.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My husband and I have read your paper from its commencement. At the beginning of the rebellion you issued a Sunday paper, to continue only (if I remember rightly) during the life of the rebellion. The war is over, but the paper is still published. I have asked my husband to stop the Sunday paper, but he says, hold still, it will stop of its own accord soon. Will it?

SARAH DAVIS.

If the Sunday edition of the TIMES should stop, it will be entirely of its own accord, and Mrs. DAVIS shall have due notice of the fact.—ED. TIMES.

The City Inspector's Department.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this morning is an editorial reflecting severely on this department in connection with the granting of a permit for the burial of a person who died in consequence of throwing himself or falling from a window.

These strictures are founded upon an entire mistake of the nature of the duties of the persons by whom such permits are granted. You are correct in saying that the business of issuing these permits belongs to this department, but entirely wrong in the supposition that its performance "requires the experience and scrutiny of a skilled and honest physician;" and also, in the assertion that the duty is shirked by the officer appointed to attend to it, and given over entirely into ignorant hands. In all the rest of your article I entirely coincide, especially in that part of it which hopes that the authorities will prosecute, and, if any guilty violation of the law is proved, punish the offenders.

Being desirous of exculpating my department from the blame which you attach to it, I beg leave to explain the *modus operandi* of granting burial permits. The law places in this department the duty of granting burial permits, upon the certificate of a physician, stating the name, age, sex, color, and nativity of the deceased, and the direct and indirect causes of death, except in cases where death proceeds from violence or accident, in which cases the permit is granted only upon the Coroner's certificate. In order that these requirements of law may be fully carried out, this department has prepared proper forms of physicians' certificates, which are furnished gratuitously to every physician who applies for them. Should a physician certify the cause of death in such a manner as to conceal the necessity of a Coroner's inquest, no skillfulness or honesty in a physician employed to issue permits would enable him to detect the concealment, any more than would the smallest clerical ability necessary to enable a person to read the physician's certificate and write the burial permit. The failure of a physician to fill up the certificate properly, so that any person may clearly perceive the necessity, if any exists, of a Coroner's inquest, is punishable by fine. The usual course in obtaining burial permits is for the undertaker to take the certificate from the physician or family of the deceased, and upon its presentation to the person having the authority, the permit is issued. In consequence of the great extent of our city, it has always been customary to delegate this authority to persons in different parts of the city; sometimes undertakers and sometimes apothecaries, (without compensation,) upon the application of the undertakers in the respective vicinities. This authority is only granted to persons in whom the department has every reason to feel confidence, and instructions are given to them as to the cases in which permits may be granted, and they are required to make a return to this office weekly, together with the physicians' certificates upon which the permits have been issued. The number of persons so authorized is six, namely: two on the north side, three on the east side, and one in Harlem. Permits are also issued from this office and from the house of the City Inspector *at night*, and from the private office of Dr. RAMSAY, Registrar of Records, &c., *day and night*. The necessity for granting permits at night arises from bodies being brouget into the city late in the evening, after this office has closed, and parties desiring to forward them by the early trains or boats to some other place. In the case which furnishes the foundation of your article, the physician attending certified the cause of death to be "congestion of the lungs, heart and kidneys." How could any skilled physician, any more than a clerk, determine from this that an inquest was necessary? You cannot mean that upon every application for a permit, a physician appointed by this department should make a sort of inquest into the cause of death. That could not be done without employing almost every physician in the city. You cannot but perceive, therefore, the injustice to this department of your strictures, and I feel sure you will make such a correction as will disabuse the public mind of the idea that any blame can be attached to us in this matter. I should state that on Saturday morning, as soon as the matter was brought to his attention, Dr. RAMSAY, Registrar of Records, &c., called upon the Coroner, and that it was upon his application that the present investigation is being made.

F. I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

Our Mercantile Marine.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 20, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have this day arrived from sea, on my passage home. I boarded an English brig and obtained some papers, among others your issue of the 4th instant, containing an editorial in relation to the burning of the Inman steamer *Glasgow*, in which you lay great stress on Capt. MANNING's superior discipline, and say, notwithstanding everything as regards time, place and weather being favorable, all would have been of but little use were it not for strict discipline. I agree with you. "Discipline is of the utmost importance on shipboard." Our American ships should have a sufficient number of boats and fire-pumps, (alas! how few do!) but as our crews are now managed, discipline cannot be maintained. I will venture to assert that every seaman of the ill-fated *Glasgow* had been connected with her or some other steamer of the same line for years, and consequently took an interest. Capt. MANNING's statement is proof. He says: "I put some of my trustiest sailors to guard the boats."

Now our ships never do or can carry the same crew more than a voyage, and rarely more than a passage, and why? Because our maritime laws are sadly deficient to those of England. American shipowners should not only have boats and pumps in abundance and in good order, but try and do away with the present wretched system of advance wages to crews, inasmuch as it tends to introduce the worst class of men into our ships. Men that cannot go in English ships flock to ours, and whose chief delight is to create riots on shipboard, knowing they have been overpaid in advance.

A notice of this in your widely-circulated journal will oblige one who desires to see the American marine at least *equal* to any in the world.

J. CLARK, Captain.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Aug. 28.

By Justice Barbour.

Solomon Meyers *vs.* Rudolph Einstein; order discontinuing action granted. John Wright *vs.* George Black; order granted. George Haffenout et al. *vs.* Bernard McLoughlin; order granted. John B. Frink *vs.* E. Bennet et al; motion denied. John L. Brownell *vs.* J. G. Van Riper; order extending time to answer ten days. Hiram Sleeper et. al. *vs.* Dennis De Coursey; order granted. Louis F. De Figamur *vs.* Miguel Brossit; order granted. Catharine Keating, &c., *vs.* Mary Burk, et. al.; order for the appointment of guardian. &c., granted. James Brown et. al. *vs.* Erbie De Corty; order granted. Aunette Francis *vs.* Eliza Washington; order granted. John Wright *vs.* George Black; judgment referred. James D. Cullen, &c., *vs.* The Ninth-Avenue Railroad Company; order for the appointment of guardian granted. B. S. Hall &c., *vs.* Ellis Morris, &c.; motion denied with leave to renew, &c. Joseph S. Kendall, &c., *vs.* Ellis Morris, &c.; order granted.

By Justice Garvin.

James S. Carpenter *vs.* James S. Willett, Administrator, &c.; order granted. John H. Richards *vs.* Edward H. Bulkley; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of Isabella M. Williams *vs.* William Richards, &c.; motion denied without costs to either party. John Q. Jones, President, &c., *vs.* Thomas Newman, et al.; motion granted so far as to let defendant come in and defend, and judgment to be vacated on an undertaking, to be approved by the court, being given to pay, and order to be settled. Wilhelmina Tribber *vs.* Ernest Tribber; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Mary A. McNair *vs.* Jackson Orr, et al.; motion granted.

[Advertisement.]

JEALOUSY: ITS CAUSES AND CURE.—Signs of Character, and how to read them. Gen. GRANT. Hon. J. M. ASHLEY. Portraits and Characters. PRITCHARD, the murderer. Causes of Crime. Cosmogony, a World Within a World—its Gateway. In September No. *Phrenological Journal.* Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY BUT TWO.—Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs, at GOLDSMITH's Institute. No. 756 Broadway. Notice.—All who enter their names prior to Sept. 1 will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—September number contains brilliant Literary Novelties, grand display of Fall Fashions, popular Music, full-size Patterns, magnificent and costly Engravings, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

No fair creature in these days, drops diamonds and sapphires, when she speaks, like the girl in the fancy tale, but any young lady who uses the fragrant SOZODONT, as her dentifrice, will be pretty sure to display a row of pearls every time she opens her ruby lips.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 28—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Mr. Wilson, Miss B. Wolf, R. Dick, Madame Boquet, Miss E. Marsh, Mr. Price, S. Wolf, John R. Dick, Thos. Marsh, Mr. Read, Geo. Collins, R. Knowles, Mr. Gerson and family, J. Harris, Mr. Shields, Rev. B. F. McLaughlin, Mr. Marshall, David Thomas, James Haughton, H. O. Haughton, C. H. Chase, family and servant; Albert Behaling, B. T. Elger, R. Hegardy, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Sharp, Martha Boyd, Wm. Geary, J. Furner, Mr. Casterlin, Robert Fudman, C. F. Webber, Mrs. Webber, W. H. Daryman, Mr. Emerson, P. G. O'Connell and wife, Ernest Hord, L. Schardein, P. Cameron, M. McGregor, Mr. Whitworth and wife, A. Warnell, Mr. Bonton, W. Sharff, J. W. Cox, D. Anderson, W. Anderson, T. D. Caspers, J. Brockell, J. Haig and family, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Dixon, Wm. A. Exham and wife, David Howe, A. Murray, Mr. Wilmer, Mr. Robinson, Mr. M. L. Weilman, Mr. McPhail, Mr. Blanchard, Miss Ferguson, A. B. Blanchard, Mr. Hazlitt and family, Mr. Potter, Misses Potter, J. Parker, A. Delanque and wife, W. H. Baylock, A. Becks, J. Taylor, G. Becks, R. Gray, Chas. Levi, R. Wilson, Mr. Montgomery, G. W. Curtis, R. M. Tombest, Mr. Howard and wife, W. McKnight, S. Hazlit, G. Gregory, E. D. Pratt, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Gale and wife, Mr. C. E. Cooke, J. Galloway, Mr. King, Mr. Horton, C. I. Jeffries, Miss Westley, Mr. Bouodaile, Mr. Kearney, Michael Murphy and family, Mr. Wychoff.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—T. Hildebrant, W. V. Sachs, C. Kennedy, Mr. Frey and sister, H. Genslein and brother, M. Wachtel, H. Sonntag and son, F. Hinkel, Helene Walter, A. L. Hoppe and family, W. Etwin, Mrs. Lafgeer and daughter, J. C. Rust, P. Sprekels and family, J. Hoppe and wife, Anna Claussen, F. Schwarz and wife, F. Papenhansen, E. Molling, O. Cranz and wife, F. Forster, Maria Forster, L. Philippi, Jeanette Weil and daughter, W. Schulte and wife, Mrs. Morewood and family, Rev. Mr. Van Nest, Dorothea Bosse, Emilie Muller, S. Fehsenfeld, H. Schmidt, J. Bahlmann and child, F. Schumacher and family, G. Christ and wife, Julie Buse, G. Dollacher, C. Strokmeyer, Ella Wehner, S. Marx, G. A. Schwarz and wife, G. H. Belemius and family, F. Schutte, S. Blumenthal, Louise Bauer, mother and child, C. Williamsen, Emma Meyer and daughter, Elise Caemmerer, J. W. Northmann, E. C. Bertrand, C. Eimer, Ottilie Kirchweger, C. H. Vogeler.

In steamship Chase, from Savannah—Martin Duggan, B. Mallon, Mr. Buckley, Lieut. C. Williams, George G. Bonnington, W. E. Van Name, T. G. Hanzshe, Lieut. J. G. Hoap, M. J. Stein, D. C. Rodman and lady, Lieut. W. McCormack, Capt. J. C. Blanchard, Mrs. M. J. Hearn, Mrs. Arnold and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 24 | Sun sets...... 6 38 | Moon sets...11 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 30 | Gov. Island. 1 19 | Hell Gate.... 2 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Ships Confidence, Johnston, New-Orleans, W. & A. Nelson; Victory, Briggs, Liverpool, D. Ogden.

Barks Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Philena, Davis, Turks Island, Miller & Houghton; Morning Star, (Br.,) Vaugh, Santiago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs Samson, Davis, Cette, F. Berthoud & Co.; W. H. Bigelow, Chisholm, Turks Island, G. F. Penniston; J. H. Crowley, Drisko, Philadelphia, C. B. Swain; Trenton, Atherton, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Lorma, Hapenny, Amboy, Dearborn Bros.; Emily Fisher, Perkins, Swan Island, Brett, Son & Co.; Alessandro, (Ital.,) Bartolomo, Genoa, Slocovich, Agresti, Smith & Georgiades.

Schooners Surprise, Beers, Boston, H. S. Rackett & Son; S. H. Travers, Newy, Baltimore, A. Abbot; Convoy, Merrill, Boston, W. S. Byown; Two Marys, Penoost, Richmond, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Wm. Smith, Lamden, Bridgeport, C. B., G. Wheelwright; Viola, Sherman, Philadelphia, Simpson & Clapp; Saml. Castner, Robinson, Philadelphia, C. B. Swain; Dwight Davison, Wedmore, Wilmington, Pierson & Collins; Village Queen, (Br.,) Nickerson, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Aug. 13, and Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 820 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 25th, 7 P. M., lat. 42 58, lon. 58 54, saw a steamer, with red funnel, bound E. Aug. 27, 5 P. M., lat. 41 59, lon. 64 69, saw steamship City of Cork, bd. E.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 16, and Queenstown 17th, at 4:35 P. M., with mdse. and 512 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, Norfolk 26 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Chas. Benton, Salter, Newbern, N. C., 43 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamship Kingfisher, Smalley, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. Bynner.

Steamship Chase, Rodgers, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamer Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore 39 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Gettysburgh, Edge, Leghorn July 3, passed Gibraltar July 25, with marble and rags to Fabbri & Chauncey. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Adelaide, (of Liverpool,) Cutting, Liverpool July 27, with mdse. and 513 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark Falcon, (of Port Elizabeth, C. G. H.,) Howes, Algoa Bay 55 ds., with wood and skins to E. C. Taylor.

Brig Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar, etc., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Ruby, (Br.,) Foley, Glace Bay 17 ds., with coal to G. F. Penniston.

Brig Mary E. Ladd, Ellis, Arecibo, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Ellen Dickie, (Br.,) McElhinney, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Fawn, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) Doah, St. Jago de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Penguin, (Br.,) from Bermuda.

Schr. Joel Van Sant, Soper, Inagua 18 ds., with salt, etc., to J. C. Rahming. 15th inst., in the Gulf Stream, spoke whaling schr. C. H. Hatfield, with 300 bbls. oil.

Schr. George Darley, Allen, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. F. Merwin, Mathews, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. E. B. Kirk, Burnett, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Mogue, (Br.,) Gagnee, Bridgeport, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Veteran, (Br.,) Snow, Lingan, with coal to G. Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. Ossuna, Haskell, Lingan 11 ds., with coal to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. Talent, (Br.,) Merrian, Windsor 12 ds., with gypsum to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. D. W. Clark, Peck, Fredericton, N. B., 10 ds., with shingles to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. F. French, Bowker, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Ely Arcularius, Jackson, Portland 3 ds., with lumber J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Martha Collins, Bonner, Baltimore 4 ds., with iron to master.

Schr. Honest Abe, Conroy, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Pavilion, Snow, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Ada Herbert, Cotelle, Gloucester, with fish to Samuel Crowell & Son.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Smith, Essex, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Convert, West, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Duroc, Hudson, Elizabethport, for Newburgh.

Schr. Joseph Holmes, Ass, Virginia 2 ds.

Schr. United, Miller, Virginia 4 ds.

Schr. Enterprise, Cornell, Virginia 2 ds.

Schr. Angenora, Murch, Ellsworth, with lumber.

Schr. Vendova, Bray, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. A. Lincoln, ——, Albany, for Providence.

U. S. yacht Hope, W. L. Churchill, commanding, Port Royal Aug. 19. 20th, off Hatteras, in a heavy blow from N. E., sprung bowsprit, split sails, etc.

Below.

Ship Rio Grande, 45 ds. from Cardiff.

Ship Prince Albert, 35 ds. from Hamburg.

Bark Atalanta, 35 ds. from Bremen.

Bark Sandy Hook, 6 ds. from Cow Bay.

Bark Winslow, from Cow Bay.

Bark Clarita, from Cow Bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia, and Nereus, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from E. G. Eastman, the Consul of the United States at Queenstown, Cork, of the loss, on the 10th day of July last, at sea, of the American bark Mary B. Ruh, of New-York, 482 tons burden. The bark sailed from the port of Matanzas, Cuba, on the 13th day of June, laden with a cargo of sugar, and bound for Falmouth for orders.

Spoken, &c.

Queen of Scots—Br. bark, of Cornwallis, N. S., from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug. 22, off Nantucket.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Aug. 6, Br. brig Express, for New-York in 4 ds.

[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 17.

Arr. from New-York, Emilie, Crookes, Kate Fitzgerald, Tecrabattar and Marathon, at Marseilles; Sophia and W. Storer, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Caroline, at Bordeaux.

Arr. from Baltimore, Valetta, at Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Easter, from Shields for the East Indies, put back, damaged, and will repair.

[PER NORTH AMERICA.]

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 18.

Arr. from New-York, Emilie, at Cardiff; Marathon, at Marseilles.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at Queenstown.

Arr. from Akyab, George Washington, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Rangoon, Coursti, at Liverpool.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 507, Aug. 28, 1865.
2, 36, 48, 41, 29, 55, 71, 8, 16, 46, 6, 1, 26.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 508, Aug. 28, 1865.
63, 62, 1, 13, 66, 73, 4, 18, 77, 27, 7, 36, 61, 55.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 407, Aug. 28, 1865.
62, 22, 75, 9, 50, 45, 61, 27, 26, 52, 48, 53, 17.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 408, Aug. 28, 1865.
53 12, 62, 18, 3, 54, 71, 73, 10, 39, 21, 49, 47, 55.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st, New-York.

BEWARE

OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS

OF THIS WONDERFUL

OINTMENT.

TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC,

every box has the new private government stamp in BLACK, (NOT RED,) having H. Dalley's signature in WHITE at the end of the stamp, and his likeness in the centre.

DO NOT BUY ANY OTHER.

DALLEY'S

MAGICAL

PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The only known specific for BURNS AND SCALDS, healing always without scar, and relieving the dreadful agony in a few minutes.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR PILES.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

It has now been in use over twenty-five years. There is hardly a person but who has heard of it, and not a family that has used it once that could be induced on any account to be without a box in case of sudden accident.

When once used it cannot fail to become a standard remedy, because IT HAS NO EQUAL in curing Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Corns, Bunions, Warts, Inflammations, Sprains, Sores and Salt Rheum.

Curing Sore Eyes where all other remedies have failed.

ONE BOX WILL SAVE MANY DOCTOR'S BILLS.

WHAT EVERYBODY DOES NOT KNOW:

This Salve, if well rubbed on the bowels of children, will certainly cure Worms, Constipation, Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum and Convulsions. One trial will induce you always to keep it on hand.

The 25-cent size will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of 37 cents.

GENERAL DEPOT,
NO. 43 LIBERTY-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.: The Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers; as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 25, 1857.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs and juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with druggists, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others if necessary.

Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SHIRT NOTICE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., hereby notify CONSUMERS that their celebrated "SEA ISLAND"* "soft finish" WHITE SHIRTS, which are retailed on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50—*never less than $4 each*—can now be obtained at their new Retail Department, No. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, at THREE DOLLARS EACH, the lowest wholesale price. Six shirts will be sent by express "C. O. D.," and can be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Men's furnishing goods in great variety. Superior linen collars $2 per dozen.

*TRADE MARK—Entered according to act of Congress.